

# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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सं. 2 ]  
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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 2003/PAUSA 21, 1924

इस भाग में चिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में  
रखा जा सके

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a  
separate compilation

## भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कामिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कामिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2003

का.आ. 66.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी-173 पीसीआर 2002 दिनांक 30-9-2002 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से सर्वश्री बी.एम. नाटिकर, दूरसंचार तकनीकी सहायक, मुडुविहाल और ए.के. मन्तेदार, वरिष्ठ तकनीकी पर्यवेक्षक (ओ), मुडुविहाल, बंगलूर एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोक-सेवकों अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 की धारा 120-बी सपठित धारा 420 और भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 13

2089-1/2002-1

(1)(डी) के अधीन अपराधों और

उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षड्यंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध अथवा अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/82/2002-ए बी डी-II(i)]

भास्कर खुल्दे, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES  
AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2003

S.O. 66.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Karnataka vide Notification No. HD 173 PCR 2002 dated 30-9-2002, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for

investigation of offences against S/Shri B. M. Natikar Telecom Technical Assistant, Muddebihal and A. K. Maktedar Senior Technical Supervisor (O), Muddebihal and any other public servants or persons under Section 120-B read with 420 of the Indian Penal code, 1860 and Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/82/2002-AVD-II(i)]

BHASKAR KHULBE, Director

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2003

का.आ. 67.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 181 पीसीआर 2002 दिनांक 7-11-2002 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से श्री आर. शंकरप्पा, सब डिविजनल इंजीनियर, केवल कन्स्ट्रक्शन, बीएसएनएल, मल्लेश्वरम, बंगलूर एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोक सेवकों अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 13(2) सपठित धारा 13(1)(ई) के अधीन अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक में संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षड्यंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध अथवा अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/82/2002-एवीडी-II(ii)]

भाष्कर खुल्बे, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2003

S.O. 67.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Karnataka vide Notification No. HD 181 PCR 2002 dated 7-11-2002, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offences against Shri R. Shankarappa, Sub Divisional Engineer Cable Construction, B.S.N.L., Malleswaram, Bangalore and any other public servants or persons under Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(e) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/82/2002-AVD-II(ii)]

BHASKAR KHULBE, Director

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2003

का.आ. 68.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक

राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 182 पीसीआर 2002 दिनांक 7-11-2002 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से श्री पी. मल्लिकार्जुन, टेलीफोन मैकेनिक, केवल कन्स्ट्रक्शन, बीएसएनएल, मल्लेश्वरम, बंगलूर एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोक सेवकों अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 13(2) सपठित धारा 13(1)(ई) के अधीन अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक में संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षड्यंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध अथवा अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/82/2002-एवीडी-II(iii)]

भाष्कर खुल्बे, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2003

S.O. 68.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Karnataka vide Notification No. HD 182 PCR 2002 dated 7-11-2002, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offences against Shri P. Mallikarajuna, Telephone Mechanic Cable Construction, B.S.N.L., Malleswaram, Bangalore and any other public servants or persons under Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(e) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/82/2002-AVD-II(iii)]

BHASKAR KHULBE, Director

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2003

का.आ. 69.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 226 पीसीआर 2002 दिनांक 24 दिसम्बर, 2002 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से श्री एस.एस. स्वामी, एक्जीक्यूटिव, एचएमटी लि., बंगलूर एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोक सेवकों अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 13 (2) सपठित धारा 13(1)(ई) के अधीन अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक में संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षड्यंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध अथवा अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/82/2002-एवीडी-II]

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2003

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

( स्वास्थ्य विभाग )

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2002

S.O. 69.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Karnataka vide Notification No. HD 226 PCR 2002 dated 24th December, 2002, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offences against Shri S. S. Swamy, Executive, HMT Ltd., Bangalore and any other public servants or persons punishable under Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(e) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/83/2002-AVD-III]  
BHASKAR KHULBE, Director

वित्त एवं कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

का.आ. 70—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा राजस्व विभाग के अधीन केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को, जिसके कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सीमा शुल्क  
उप आयुक्त का कार्यालय,  
आर-2/1 नेहरू कालोनी,  
देहरादून

[फा.सं. 11011/3/2002-हिन्दी-2]  
प्रशांत मेहता, संयुक्त सचिव (राजस्व)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS  
(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2003

S.O. 70. In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following office under the Board of Central Excise & Customs, Department of Revenue the Staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

Office of the Dy. Commissioner of Central  
Excise & Customs,  
R-2/1 Nehru Colony,  
Dehradun.

[F. No. 11011/3/2002-Hindi-2]  
PRASHANT MEHTA, Jt. Secy. (Revenue)

का. आ. 71.— भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का. 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में और बिहार सरकार से परामर्श करके डा. एस. के. सिन्हा को 17 दिसम्बर, 2002 से भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के एक सदस्य के रूप में मनोनीत किया गया है।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार को दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 को अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन मनोनीत” शेषक के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या 13 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियाँ प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी अर्थात् :—

“13. डा. एस. के. सिन्हा, बिहार सरकार”  
क्वार्टर नं. बी/2, सेक्टर डी/1,  
कंकड़बाग,  
पटना-800020 (बिहार)

[सं. बी 11013/1/2002-एम ई (नोति-I)]  
पो. जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE  
(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2002

S. O. 71.—Whereas the Central Government, in pursuance of clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and in consultation with the Government of Bihar have nominated Dr. S. K. Sinha to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from 17th December, 2002.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S. O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely;

In the said notification, under the heading, ‘Nominated under clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of section 3’, for serial number 13 and the entries

thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“13. Dr. S. K. Sinha, Govt. of Bihar”  
House No. B/2, Sector D/1,  
Kankarbagh,  
Patna-800020 (Bihar)

[No. V-11013/1/2002-ME (Policy-I)]  
P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2002

का. आ. 72.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में और अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श करके डा. जी. योमचाई, निदेशक, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ, अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार को इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के एक सदस्य के रूप में मनोनीत किया गया है।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन मनोनीत” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या 24 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियाँ प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी अर्थात् :

“44. डा. जी. योमचाई, अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार”  
क्वार्टर नं. 30, टाइप 5, डी सेक्टर,  
नाहरलागुन-791110,  
अरुणाचल प्रदेश

[संख्या बी-11013/1/2002-एम ई (नीति-I)]  
पी. जी. कलाधरण, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2002

S. O. 72.—Whereas the Central Government, in pursuance of clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and in consultation with the Government of Arunachal Pradesh have nominated Dr. G. Yomchai, Director of Health Services, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following

further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S. O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :

In the said notification, under the heading, ‘Nominated under clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of section 3’, for serial number 24 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“24. Dr. G. Yomchai, Government of  
Qtr. No. 30, Type V, Arunachal Pradesh”  
‘D’ Sector,  
Naharlagun-791110  
Arunachal Pradesh

[No. V-11013/1/2002-ME (Policy-I)]  
P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 2002

का. आ. 73.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में डा. गजेन्द्र किशोर ठाकुर, सह प्रोफेसर, एस.के. मेडिकल कालेज, बाबासाहेब भीम राव अम्बेडकर बिहार विश्वविद्यालय, मुजफ्फरपुर को इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से बाबा साहेब भीम राव अम्बेडकर बिहार विश्वविद्यालय के सीनर द्वारा भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् का सदस्य निर्वाचित किया गया है।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 138 में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन निर्वाचित” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत क्रम संख्या 22 तथा उससे संबद्ध प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियाँ प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी अर्थात् :—

“22 डा. गजेन्द्र किशोर ठाकुर, बाबा साहेब भीम राव  
शिव एक्स-रे, अम्बेडकर बिहार विश्व-  
महेश बाबू चौक, विद्यालय”  
पो. आ. एम. आई. टी.,  
मुजफ्फरपुर-842003

[फा. संख्या बी-11013/2/2002-एम. ई. (नीति-I)]

पी. जी. कलाधरण, अवसर सचिव

पाद टिप्पण : मुख्य अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र का. आ. सं. 138 में दिनांक 9-1-1960 को प्रकाशित की गई थी।



New Delhi, the 20th December, 2002

S. O. 73.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) Dr. Gajendra Kishore Thakur, Associate Professor, S. K. Medical College, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur has been elected by the Senate of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S. O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said Notification, under the heading, 'Elected under clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 3, for serial number 22 and the entries relating thereto the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"22. Dr. Gajendra Kishore Thakur Babasaheb Shiva X-Ray, .. Bhimrao Mahesh Babu Chowk, Ambedkar P.O. MIT, Bihar Muzaffarpur-842003 University"

[No. V-11013/2/2002-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

Footnote : The Principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, vide S. O. 138 dated 9-1-1960.

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 74.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के परामर्श के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :

उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में "हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय" के पश्चात् "विश्वविद्यालय या आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान" के शीर्षक के अधीन और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के "मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता" और "संश्लिष्टाक्षर" शीर्षक के अधीन को क्रमशः निम्न प्रकार से रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :

विश्वविद्यालय या आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान	मान्यता प्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता	संश्लिष्टाक्षर
"एच.एन.बी. गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय	बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसिन एंड बैचलर ऑफ सर्जरी (यह अर्हता तभी मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब हिमालयन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज, देहरादून में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों को मार्च, 2001 में या उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)"	एम.बी.बी.एस.

[सं.बी.-11015/7/2002-एम.ई. (नीति-I)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

S. O. 74.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government after consultation with the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said First Schedule, after "Himachal Pradesh University" under the heading "University or Medical Institution" and the entries relating thereto under the headings "Recognised Medical Qualifications"

and "Abbreviation" the following shall respectively be inserted, namely :—

University or Medical Institution	Recognised Medical Qualification	Abbreviation
"H.N.B. Garhwal University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B.B.S.

(This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after March, 2002 in respect of students being trained at Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Dehradun)".

[No. V. 11015/7/2002-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 75.—दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :

उक्त अनुसूची के भाग-I में पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय, पांडिचेरी की क्रम संख्या 44 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के सामने निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

44. पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय, पांडिचेरी	दंत शल्य चिकित्सा निष्णात महात्मा गांधी डेंटल कॉलेज एवं अस्पताल, पांडिचेरी के एमडीएस छात्रों के संबंध में निम्न- लिखित दन्त चिकित्सा अर्हता सभी एक मान्यता- प्राप्त अर्हता होगी जब यह 15 जुलाई, 2002 को अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो :— (i) एम डी एस (प्रोस्थोडॉंटिक्स) (ii) एम डी एस (मुख विकृति विज्ञान) (iii) एम डी एस (ओरल और मैक्सिलोफेसियल सर्जरी	(i) एम डी एस (प्रोस्थोडॉंटिक्स) पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय, पांडिचेरी। (ii) एम डी एस (मुख विकृति विज्ञान) पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय, पांडिचेरी। (iii) एम डी एस (ओरल और मैक्सिलोफे- सियल सर्जरी) पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय, पांडिचेरी।
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[सं. वी-12018/27/2002-पी एम एस]

एस.के. राव, निदेशक (एमई)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2002

S. O. 75.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

In Part-I of the Schedule against Serial Number 44 of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry and the entries relating thereto, the following entries shall be added, namely:—

44. Pondicherry University, Pondicherry	Master of Dental Surgery The following dental quali- fications shall be recognized qualifications in respect of MDS students of Mahatma Gandhi Dental College & Hospital, Pondicherry if granted on or after 15th July, 2002. : (i) MDS (Prosthodontics) (ii) MDS (Oral Pathology) (iii) MDS (Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery)	(i) MDS (Prosthodontics) Pondicherry University, Pondicherry. (ii) MDS (Oral Pathology) Pondicherry University, Pondicherry. (iii) MDS (Oral & Maxillo- facial Surgery) Pondicherry University, Pondicherry.
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[No. V.-12018/27/2002-PMS]

S. K. RAO, Director (ME)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 76.—दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है ; अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची के भाग-1 में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर की क्रम संख्या 47 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के सामने निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 47. राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर । | दंत शल्य चिकित्सा निष्णात<br>येनेपोया डेंटल कालेज, मंगलूर के एमडीएस छात्रों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित दन्त चिकित्सा अर्हता | एम डी एस (पेडोडोंटिक्स)<br>राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर । |
|  | तभी एक मान्यताप्राप्त अर्हता होगी जब यह 22/23-3-2002 को अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो :—                                 |   |

एम डी एस (पेडोडोंटिक्स)

[संख्या बी-12018/14/2002-पी एम एस]

एस.के. राव, निदेशक (एमई)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2002

S.O. 76.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In Part-I of the Schedule against Serial Number 47 of Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore and the entries relating thereto, the following entries shall be added, namely :—

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 47. Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore. | Master of Dental Surgery<br>The following dental qualifications shall be recognized as qualifications in respect of MDS students of Yenepoya Dental College, Mangalore if granted on or after 22/23-3-2002 :—<br>MDS (Pedodontics) | MDS (Pedodontics)<br>Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore. |
|--|--|---|

[No. V.-2018/14/2002-PMS]

S. K. RAO, Director (ME)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 77.—दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है ; अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची के भाग-1 में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर की क्रम संख्या 47 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के सामने निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

47. राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर	दंत शल्य चिकित्सा निष्णात एचकेईएस श्री निजलिंगप्पा डेंटल विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, गुलबर्गा के एमडीएस छात्रों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित दंत चिकित्सा अर्हता तभी एक मान्यताप्राप्त अर्हता होगी जब यह 29 जुलाई, 2002 को अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो :— एम डी एस (प्रोस्थोडॉंटिक्स)	एम डी एस (प्रोस्थोडॉंटिक्स) राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर।
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[संख्या बी-12018/28/2002-पी एम एस]

एस. के. राव, निदेशक (एमई)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2002

S. O. 77.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In Part-I of the Schedule against Serial Number 47 of Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore and the entries relating thereto, the following entries shall be added, namely :—

47. Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore.	Master of Dental Surgery The following dental qualifications shall be recognized qualifications in respect of MDS students of HKES' Sri Nijalingappa Institute of Dental Sciences and Research, Gulbarga if granted on or after 29th July, 2002 : MDS (Prosthodontics)	MDS (Prosthodontics) Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore.
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[No. V-12018/28/2002-PMS]

S. K. RAO, Director (ME)

शहरी विकास और गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय

(शहरी विकास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 78.—यह एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद को राज्य सभा द्वारा 30-11-2002 में सदस्य के रूप में पुनः चुने जाने के पश्चात् उन्हें राजघाट समाधि समिति अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 41) की धारा (4) की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) के अनुसार राजघाट समाधि समिति के सदस्य के रूप में भी पुनः चुन लिया गया है।

[सं. 25011/7/95-डब्ल्यू 2]

एस. मुखर्जी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(Department of Urban Development)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2002

S.O. 78.—It is hereby notified that Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, after his re-election as member by the Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 30-11-2002, has also been re-elected as member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee in accordance with the Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee Act, 1951(41 of 1951).

[No. 25011/7/95-W2]

S. MUKHERJEE, Under Secy.

**कोयला और खान मंत्रालय**  
**( कोयला विभाग )**

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 79.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है, कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम 1957 (1957 का 20) ( जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस क्षेत्र में कोयले का पूर्वक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है ;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले रेखांक सं. सी- 1(ई)III /जेजेएमआर/ 695-0502, तारीख 27 मई, 2002 का निरीक्षण वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व विभाग) , कोल इस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर 440 001 ( महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कलेक्टर, चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है ;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि में, हितबद्ध सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 90 दिन के भीतर भारसाधक अधिकारी/विभागाध्यक्ष (राजस्व) वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, कोल इस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर - 440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) को भेज सकेंगे ।

**अनुसूची**

जूना कुनाडा ओ/सी खंड

माजरी क्षेत्र

जिला चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

(रेखांक सं.सी - 1(ई)III /जेजेएमआर/695-0502 तारीख 27 मई, 2002)

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सर्किल संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1	कुनाडा	28	भद्रावती	चंद्रपुर	210.00	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र:- 210.00 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या

518.91 एकड़ (लगभग)

**सीमा वर्णन:**

क - ख: रेखा बिन्दु 'क' से आरम्भ होती है और ग्राम कुनाडा से होती हुए वर्धा नदी के उत्तरी एवं पूर्वी किनारों के साथ-साथ होती हुए जाती है और बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है।

ख-ग-घ-ड.: रेखा ग्राम कुनाडा से होते हुए जाती है और बिन्दु 'ड.' पर मिलती है।

ड.-झ-छ: रेखा ग्राम कुनाडा से होते हुए जाती है और बिन्दु 'छ' पर मिलती है।

छ - क: रेखा ग्राम कुनाडा से होते हुए जाती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[फा. सं.-43015/8/2002-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू]  
संजय बहादुर, उप सचिव

**Ministry of Coal and Mines  
(Department of Coal)**

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 2003

S. O. 79.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein ;

The plan bearing No. C-1(E)III/JJMR/695-0502 dated the 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2002 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected in the office of the Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur - 440 001 (Maharashtra) or in the office of the Collector, Chandrapur (Maharashtra) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata.

All persons interested in the lands covered by this notification may deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Officer-in-Charge/Head of the Department (Revenue), Western Coalfields Limited, Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur - 440 001 (Maharashtra) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification.



**Schedule**

**Juna Kunada O/C Block  
Majri Area  
District Chandrapur (Maharashtra)**

( Plan No. C-1(E)III/JJMR/695-0502 dated the 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2002 ).

Serial Number	Name of village	Patwari circle number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1	Kunada	28	Bhadrawati	Chandrapur	210.00	Part

Total area : 210.00 hectares  
(approximately)  
or  
518.91 acres  
(approximately)

**Boundary description :-**

- A – B : Line starts from point 'A' and passes through village Kunada along the Northern and Eastern Bank of Wardha River and meets at point 'B'.
- B-C-D-E: Line passes through village Kunada and meets at point 'E'.
- E-F-G : Line passes through village Kunada and meets at point 'G'.
- G – A : Line passes through village Kunada and meets at starting point 'A'.

[No. 40015/8/2002-PRW]  
SANJAY BAHADUR, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 80.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है, कि इससे उद्भव अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम 1957 (1957 का 20) ( जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस क्षेत्र में कोयले का पूर्वक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है ;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले रेखांक सं. सी- 1(ई)III/जेजेएमआर/ 696-0502, तारीख 27 मई, 2002 का निरीक्षण वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व विभाग ), कोल इस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर - 440 001( महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कलेक्टर, चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है ;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि में, हितबद्ध सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 90 दिन के भीतर भारसाधक अधिकारी/विभागाध्यक्ष (राजस्व) वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, कोल इस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर - 440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) परित्त कर सकेंगे।

### अनुसूची

एकोणा ओ/सी खंड

माजरी क्षेत्र

जिला चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

(रेखांक सं.सी - 1(ई)III/जेजेएमआर/696-0502 तारीख 27 मई, 2002)

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सर्किल संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1	एकोणा	11	वरोरा	चंद्रपुर	472.500	भाग
2.	मार्डा	13	वरोरा	चंद्रपुर	708.750	भाग
3.	वनोजा	11	वरोरा	चंद्रपुर	813.750	भाग
4.	वरोरा	15	वरोरा	चंद्रपुर	197.750	भाग
5.	खांजी	16	वरोरा	चंद्रपुर	217.000	भाग
6.	मोहबाला	17	वरोरा	चंद्रपुर	189.060	भाग
7.	नगरा (शीठ)	10	वरोरा	चंद्रपुर	198.790	सम्पूर्ण
8.	नायदेव	10	वरोरा	चंद्रपुर	119.000	भाग
9.	चरूर (खटी)	10	वरोरा	चंद्रपुर	183.400	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र:- 3100.00 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या

7660.10 एकड़ (लगभग)

### सीमा वर्णन:

क - ख: रेखा बिन्दु 'क' से आरम्भ होती है और ग्राम मार्डा, वनोजा और वरोरा से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है।

ख-ग: रेखा ग्राम वरोरा से होती हुई जाती है फिर ग्राम खांजी और मोहबाला से होती हुई आगे बढ़ती है और बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है।

ग - घ: रेखा ग्राम मोहबाला से होती हुई जाती है फिर ग्राम नायदेव, चरूर(खटी) से होती हुई आगे बढ़ती है और बिन्दु 'घ' पर मिलती है।

- घ - ड. रेखा ग्राम चरूर (खटी) से होती हुई जाती है फिर ग्राम एकोणा से होती हुई आगे बढ़ती है और बिन्दु 'ड' पर मिलती है ।
- ड.- क: रेखा ग्राम एकोणा से होती हुए जाती है और वर्धा नदी के पूर्वी तट के साथ-साथ जाती है फिर ग्राम मॉर्डा से होकर आगे बढ़ती है तथा वर्धा नदी के पूर्वी तट के साथ-साथ जाती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है ।

[फा. सं.-43015/11/2002-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू]

संजय बहादुर, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 2003

**S. O. 80.—** Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein ;

The plan bearing No. C-1(E)III/JJMR/696-0502 dated the 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2002 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the office of the Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur – 440 001 (Maharashtra) or in the office of the Collector, Chandrapur (Maharashtra) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata.

All persons interested in the lands covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Officer-in-Charge/Head of the Department (Revenue), Western Coalfields Limited, Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur – 440 001 (Maharashtra) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

**Schedule**

**Yekona O/C Block,  
Majri Area  
District Chandrapur (Maharashtra)**

( Plan No. C-1(E)III/JJMR/696-0502 dated the 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2002).

Serial Number	Name of village	Patwari circle number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1	Yekona	11	Warora	Chandrapur	472.500	Part
2	Marda	13	Warora	Chandrapur	708.750	Part
3	Wanoja	11	Warora	Chandrapur	813.750	Part
4	Warora	15	Warora	Chandrapur	197.750	Part
5	Khanji	16	Warora	Chandrapur	217.000	Part
6	Mohbala	17	Warora	Chandrapur	189.060	Part
7	Nagara (Reeth)	10	Warora	Chandrapur	198.790	Full
8	Naideo	10	Warora	Chandrapur	119.000	Part
9	Charur (Khati)	10	Warora	Chandrapur	183.400	Part

Total area : 3100.000 hectares

(approximately)

or

7660.10 acres (approximately)

**Boundary description :-**

- A – B : Line starts from point 'A' and passes through villages Marda, Wanoja and Warora and meets at point 'B'.
- B – C : Line passes through village Warora, then proceeds through villages Khanji and Mohbala and meets at point 'C'.
- C – D : Line passes through village Mohbala, then proceeds through villages Naideo, Charur (Khati) and meets at point 'D'.
- D – E : Line passes through village Charur (Khati), then proceeds through village Yekona and meets at point 'E'.
- E – A : Line passes through village Yekona and passes along the eastern bank of Wardha River, then proceeds through village Marda and passes along the eastern bank of Wardha River and meets at starting point 'A'.

[No.-43015/11.2002-PRIW]  
SANJAY BAHADUR, Dy. Secy.

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 1 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 81.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में नीचे अनुसूची के स्तंभ 1 में उल्लिखित प्राधिकारी को उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 3 की तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में उल्लिखित क्षेत्र के भीतर उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

**अनुसूची**

व्यक्ति का नाम	पता	राज्य क्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता
(1)	(2)	(3)
श्री एस.एस. पट्टन शेड्टी, विशेष उपायुक्त	गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड फ्लैट सं. 101, लाईट हाउस, मोतीशाम कॉम्प्लेक्स, कांडोमिनियम, एल.एच.एच. रोड, मंगलूर - 575 001 (कर्नाटक)	संपूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य।

[ फा. सं. एल.-14014/48/2002-जी.पी. ]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

New Delhi, the 1st January, 2003

S.O. 81.— In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby authorize the authority mentioned in column - 1 of the Schedule below to perform the functions of Competent Authority under the said act within the area mentioned in the corresponding entry in the column 3 of the said schedule.

**Schedule**

Name of the persons	Address	Territorial Jurisdiction
Shri S.S. Pattanashetti, Special Deputy Commissioner	Gas Authority of India Ltd., Flat No. 101, Light House, Motisham Complex, Condominium LHH Road, Mangalore - 575 001 (Karnataka).	The whole state of Karnataka.

[No. L-14014/48/2002-G.P.]  
SWAMY SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 82.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा पत्तन स्थित अपरिष्कृत तेल संस्थापन (सी.ओ.टी.) से पंजाब राज्य में भटिण्डा तक मुन्द्रा-भटिण्डा पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, भारत के राजपत्र भाग-2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 23 फरवरी, 2002 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 572 तारीख 22 फरवरी, 2002 द्वारा कतिपय भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में, श्री ए. आर. चौधरी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्द्रा-भटिण्डा अपरिष्कृत तेल पाइपलाइन, पंजाब रिफाइनरी परियोजना, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी), एल.पी.जी. बॉटलिंग संयंत्र, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड, भगत की कोठी, जोधपुर 342005 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।



## अनुसूची

कस्बे/शहर : जौनपुर

जिला : नर्मदा

राज्य : राजस्थान

क्र. सं.	शेखर का नाम	कस्बे/शहर नं.	हिस्सा प्रमाण	ROU क्षेत्रफल	
				बैधा	मिटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	काटिया	345	मीन	2	11
		286		0	01
2	जमरपुर	26		0	04
3	करीमपुर की दाणी	1053		0	01

[फ. स. आर-31015/46/01-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2003

S. O. 82.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from crude oil terminal at Mundra Port in the State of Gujarat to Bathinda in the State of Punjab, through Mundra - Bathinda pipeline, a pipeline should be laid by Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (a subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited);

And whereas the Central Government has declared its intention to acquire the right of user in certain lands by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 572 dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2002, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2002:

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user (ROU) in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty- one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section (3) of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.R.CHAUDHARY, Competent Authority, Mundra-Bathinda Crude Oil Pipeline, Punjab Refinery Project, Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (a subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited), L.P.G. Bottling Plant, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bhagat Ki Kothi, Jodhpur -342005.

**SCHEDULE**

Tehsil : Khinwsar		District : Nagaur		State : Rajasthan	
	Name of Village	Khasra No.	Part If Any	ROU-Area	
				Biga	Biswa
				4	
	1	2	3	2	11
1	Kantiya	345	Min	0	01
		286		0	04
2	Jagrampura	26		0	01
3	Beniwalon Ki Dhani	1053			

[No. R-31015/46/01-O.R.-II]  
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 83.— केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 572 तारीख 22 फरवरी 2002, जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग-2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 23 फरवरी, 2002 के पृष्ठ 1941 से पृष्ठ 1951 पर प्रकाशित की गई थी, में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में :-

- (क) पृष्ठ 1942 पर, स्तंभ 1 में "गाँव 'बेनीवालॉ की ढाणी"
- (i) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1025", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "4-07", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "4-09", रखा जाएगा ;
- (ii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1048", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "3-01", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "3-02", रखा जाएगा ;
- (iii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1051", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "1-01", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "1-02", रखा जाएगा ;
- (iv) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1093", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-02", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "0-10", रखा जाएगा ;
- पृष्ठ 1943 पर, स्तंभ 1 में "गाँव 'बेनीवालॉ की ढाणी"
- (v) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1091", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-16", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "1-01", रखा जाएगा ;
- (vi) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1107", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-02", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "0-09", रखा जाएगा ;
- (vii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1111", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "1-11", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "1-12", रखा जाएगा ;
- (viii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1077", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-09", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "0-18", रखा जाएगा ;
- (ix) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1179", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-03", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "0-07", रखा जाएगा ;
- (x) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1178", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "2-01", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "2-18", रखा जाएगा ;
- (xi) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1268", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "1-16", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "2-02", रखा जाएगा ;
- (ख) पृष्ठ 1943 पर, स्तंभ 1 में "गाँव 'मधाणियां की ढाणी"
- (i) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "2592", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "1-15", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "4-09", रखा जाएगा ;
- (ii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "2594", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "6-10", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "6-16", रखा जाएगा ;

(ग) पृष्ठ 1945 पर, स्तंभ 1 में गाँव "काँटिया"

- (i) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "284", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "2-11", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "2-13", रखा जाएगा ;
- (ii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "290", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-18", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "1-00", रखा जाएगा ;
- (iii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "293", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-07", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "0-12", रखा जाएगा ;
- (iv) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "295", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "1-12", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "1-14", रखा जाएगा ;
- (v) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "296", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-10", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "0-11", रखा जाएगा ;
- (vi) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "384", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-14", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "0-15", रखा जाएगा ;
- (vii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "387", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "3-14", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "3-16", रखा जाएगा ;

(घ) पृष्ठ 1946 पर, स्तंभ 1 में गाँव "जगरामपुरा"

- (i) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "22", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "1-15", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "1-16", रखा जाएगा ;
- (ii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "23", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "1-08", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "1-09", रखा जाएगा ;
- (iii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "24", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-17", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "0-18", रखा जाएगा ;
- (iv) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "27", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "1-11", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "1-12", रखा जाएगा ;
- (v) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "31", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "2-07", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "2-12", रखा जाएगा ;

(ङ) पृष्ठ 1948 पर, स्तंभ 1 में गाँव "गाडपुरा"

- (i) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1320", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "1-11", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "1-13", रखा जाएगा ;

(च) पृष्ठ 1948 पर, स्तंभ 1 में गाँव "शिवपुरा"

- (i) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1295", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "3-00", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "3-04", रखा जाएगा ;
- (ii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "1308", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "1-13", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "2-01", रखा जाएगा ;

(छ) पृष्ठ 1949 पर, स्तंभ 1 में गाँव "अणदोलाव"

- (i) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "525", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-13", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "0-16", रखा जाएगा ;
- (ii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "590", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "1-01", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "2-10", रखा जाएगा ;

(ज) पृष्ठ 1949 पर, स्तंभ 1 में गाँव "सुखोलाव"

- (i) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "407", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "3-14", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "4-11", रखा जाएगा ;
- (ii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "406", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "0-04", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "0-05", रखा जाएगा ;

(अ) पृष्ठ 1950 पर, स्तंभ 1 में गाँव "चारणीसरा"

(i) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "235", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "2-00", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "2-04", रखा जायेगा;

(ण) पृष्ठ 1951 पर, स्तंभ 1 में गाँव "खड़काली"

(i) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "841", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "4-02", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "4-04", रखा जायेगा;

(ii) स्तंभ 2 के सर्वेक्षण संख्या "843", के सामने स्तंभ 4 में क्षेत्रफल "5-04", के स्थान पर क्षेत्रफल "5-06", रखा जायेगा

[फ. सं. आर-31015/46/01-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2003

S. O. 83.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 572, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2002, published at pages 1951 to 1960, in Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), of the Gazette of India, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2002, namely :-

In Schedule to the said notification :-

(A) at page 1952, against village "Beniwalon Ki Dhani", in column 1,

(i) in Survey no. "1025", in column 2, for the areas "4-07", in column 4, the area "4-09", shall be substituted;

(ii) in Survey no. "1048", in column 2, for the areas "3-01", in column 4, the area "3-02", shall be substituted;

(iii) in Survey no. "1051", in column 2, for the areas "1-01", in column 4, the area "1-02", shall be substituted;

(iv) in Survey no. "1093", in column 2, for the areas "0-02", in column 4, the area "0-10", shall be substituted;

(v) in Survey no. "1091", in column 2, for the areas "0-16", in column 4, the area "1-01", shall be substituted;

(B) at page 1953, against village "Beniwalon Ki Dhani", in column 1,

(vi) in Survey no. "1107", in column 2, for the areas "0-02", in column 4, the area "0-09", shall be substituted;

(vii) in Survey no. "1111", in column 2, for the areas "1-11", in column 4, the area "1-12", shall be substituted;

(viii) in Survey no. "1077", in column 2, for the areas "0-09", in column 4, the area "0-18", shall be substituted;

(ix) in Survey no. "1179", in column 2, for the areas "0-03", in column 4, the area "0-07", shall be substituted;

(x) in Survey no. "1178", in column 2, for the areas "2-01", in column 4, the area "2-18", shall be substituted;

(xi) in Survey no. "1268", in column 2, for the areas "1-16", in column 4, the area "2-02", shall be substituted;

(C) at page 1953, against village "Madhaniya Ki Dhani", in column 1,

(i) in Survey no. "2592", in column 2, for the areas "1-15", in column 4, the area "4-09", shall be substituted;

(ii) in Survey no. "2594", in column 2, for the areas "6-10", in column 4, the area "6-16", shall be substituted;

(D) at page 1954, against village "Kantiya", in column 1,

(i) in Survey no. "284", in column 2, for the areas "2-11", in column 4, the area "2-13", shall be substituted;

(E) at page 1955, against village "Kantiya", in column 1,

(ii) in Survey no. "290", in column 2, for the areas "0-18", in column 4, the area "1-00", shall be substituted;

(iii) in Survey no. "293", in column 2, for the areas "0-07", in column 4, the area "0-12", shall be substituted;

(iv) in Survey no. "295", in column 2, for the areas "1-12", in column 4, the area "1-14", shall be substituted;

(v) in Survey no. "296", in column 2, for the areas "0-10", in column 4, the area "0-11", shall be substituted;

(vi) in Survey no. "384", in column 2, for the areas "0-14", in column 4, the area "0-15", shall be substituted;

(vii) in Survey no. "387", in column 2, for the areas "3-14", in column 4, the area "3-16", shall be substituted;

(F) at page 1956, against village "Jagrampura", in column 1,

(i) in Survey no. "22", in column 2, for the areas "1-15", in column 4, the area "1-16", shall be substituted;

(ii) in Survey no. "23", in column 2, for the areas "1-08", in column 4, the area "1-09", shall be substituted;

(iii) in Survey no. "24", in column 2, for the areas "0-17", in column 4, the area "0-18", shall be substituted;

(iv) in Survey no. "27", in column 2, for the areas "1-11", in column 4, the area "1-12", shall be substituted;

(v) in Survey no. "31", in column 2, for the areas "2-07", in column 4, the area "2-12", shall be substituted;

(G) at page 1957, against village "Madpura", in column 1,

(i) in Survey no. "1320", in column 2, for the areas "1-11", in column 4, the area "1-13", shall be substituted;

(H) at page 1958, against village "Shivpura", in column 1,

(i) in Survey no. "1295", in column 2, for the areas "3-00", in column 4, the area "3-04", shall be substituted;

(ii) in Survey no. "1308", in column 2, for the areas "1-13", in column 4, the area "2-01", shall be substituted;

(I) at page 1959, against village "Andolav", in column 1,

(i) in Survey no. "525", in column 2, for the areas "0-13", in column 4, the area "0-16", shall be substituted;

(ii) in Survey no. "590", in column 2, for the areas "1-01", in column 4, the area "2-10", shall be substituted;

(J) at page 1959, against village "Sukholav", in column 1,

(i) in Survey no. "407", in column 2, for the areas "3-14", in column 4, the area "4-11", shall be substituted;

(ii) in Survey no. "406", in column 2, for the areas "0-04", in column 4, the area "0-05", shall be substituted;

(X)

at page 1960, against village "Charnisara", in column 1,

(i) in Survey no. "235", in column 2, for the areas "2-00", in column 4, the area "2-04", shall be substituted;

(L)

at page 1960, against village "Kharkali", in column 1,

(i) in Survey no. "841", in column 2, for the areas "4-02", in column 4, the area "4-04", shall be substituted;

(ii) in Survey no. "843", in column 2, for the areas "5-04", in column 4, the area "5-06", shall be substituted.

[No. R-31015/46/01-O.R.-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 84.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक जामनगर-भोपाल पाइपलाइन परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन करने के लिए पुनः गैसीकृत द्रवित प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. 80 तारीख 09 जनवरी 2002 और का. आ. 2285 तारीख 04 जुलाई, 2002 द्वारा जो क्रमशः राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 12 जनवरी, 2002 और 13 जुलाई, 2002 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन करने की अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के संबंध में श्री एन. एस. कनेश, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, जी० टी० आई०सी०एल० पाइपलाइन परियोजना, भू-तल, 24ए, चन्द्रनगर, ए० बी० रोड, इन्दौर-452008 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।



**अनुसूची****तहसील : देपालपुर****जिला : इंदौर****राज्य : मध्यप्रदेश**

गांव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	आरे	सेन्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
1. खजराया	43	0	11	5
2. मुरखेडा	73/4	0	10	95

[ फा. सं. एल.-14014/32/2001-जी.पी.( भाग-I) ]  
स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2003

S. O. 84.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of regassified liquefied natural gas from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh a pipeline should be laid by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited for implementing Jamnagar-Bhopal pipeline project;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user (ROU) in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification:

And whereas the Central Government has for the said purpose declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land vide notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas numbers S.O.80, dated the 9th January, 2002 and S.O 2285 dated the 4<sup>th</sup> July, 2002 published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2002 and 13<sup>th</sup> July, 2002 respectively;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section 1 of section (3) of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri N.S.Kanesh, Competent Authority, Pipeline Project, Ground floor, 24-A Chandra Nagar, A. B. Road, Indore 452008.

**SCHEDULE****Tehsil : Depalpur****District : Indore****State : Madhya Pradesh****Name of the Village****Survey No.****AREA****Hectare****Are****C-Are**

1	2	3	4	5
1) Khajraya	43	0	11	5
2) Murkheda	73/4	0	10	95

[No. L-14014/32/2001-G.P.(Part-I)]  
SWAMY SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 85.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 12 जनवरी 2002 में पृष्ठ सं. 333 से 364 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 80 तारीख 9 जनवरी 2002 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थातः—

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में—

- (क) पृष्ठ 338 पर, स्तंभ 1 में "खजराया" गांव के सामने, स्तंभ 2 की सर्वे सं. "42/1/2" के सामने स्तंभ 3, 4 और 5 के "00-02-20" क्षेत्र के स्थान पर "00-27-40" क्षेत्र रखा जाएगा।

[फा. सं. एल.-14014/32/2001-जी.पी.(भाग-1)]  
स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2003

S. O. 85.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O 80, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January 2002, published at pages 349 to 364 in Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2002 namely;

In the Schedule to the said notification-

- (a) at page 354, against Village "Khajraya" in column No.1, in Survey No."42/1/2" in column 2, for the area "00-02-20" in column 3,4 and 5, the area "00-27-40" shall be substituted;

[No. L-14014/32/2001-  
SWAMY SINGH

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

का. अ. 86.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत द्रवित प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपन आशय की घोषणा भारत सरकार के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 12 जनवरी 2002 और 31 अगस्त 2002 भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का० आ० 79 तारीख 9 जनवरी, 2002 और का० आ० 2756 तारीख 23 अगस्त 2002, द्वारा प्रकाशित की थी;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथाप्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री एम. सी. रेजा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन परियोजना, प्लॉट नं० 7, क्वालिटी बिजनेस सेन्टर, एम. पी. नगर, जोन-2, भोपाल, (मध्यप्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची				
तहसील: आष्टा	जिला:सीहोर		राज्य: मध्य प्रदेश	
गाँव का नाम	क्षेत्रफल			
	सर्वे नंबर	हेक्टर	आरे	सि-आरे
1	2	3	4	5
1. खड़ी	296/4	0	03	02
प.ह.नं.30	298	0	13	44
2. शेखूखेडा	76	0	36	40
प.ह.नं.12				

[फ़. सं. एल.-14014/30/2001-जी.पी.(भाग-1)]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2003

S. O. 86.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the regassified liquefied natural gas from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh a pipeline should be laid by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited for implementing Jamnagar -Bhopal pipeline project;

And whereas the Central Government has declared its intention to acquire the Right of User vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.79 dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2002 and S.O.2756 dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August, 2002, published in Para II Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 12<sup>th</sup> of January, 2002 and 31<sup>st</sup> of August, 2002;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline, is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri M.C.Reja, Competent Authority, GTICL Pipeline Project, Plot No.7, Quality Business Center, M.P.Nagar, Zone-II, Bhopal.

SCHEDULE				
Tehsil: Aastha	District: Sehore		State: Madhya Pradesh	
Name of the Village	AREA			
	Survey No	Hectare	Are	C-Are
1	2	3	4	5
1. KHADI	296/4	0	03	02
P.C.NO - 30	298	0	13	44

[No. L-14014/30/2001-G.P.(Part-I)]  
SWAMY SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 87.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) में क्रमशः तारीख 12 जनवरी, 2002 के पृष्ठ 294 से 314 तक और तारीख 1 जून, 2002 के पृष्ठ 5155 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मन्त्रालय की क्रमशः अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 79 तारीख 9 जनवरी, 2002 और का. आ. 1799 तारीख 27 मई, 2002 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

- (i) उक्त अधिसूचना का. आ. 79 की अनुसूची में, पृष्ठ 313 पर स्तंभ 1 में, गांव "खडी" के सामने, स्तंभ 2 के सर्वे नं० "296/3" में, स्तंभ 3, 4 और 5 में, क्षेत्रफल "0-33-10" के स्थान पर, क्षेत्रफल "0-35-83" रखा जाएगा ;
- (ii) उक्त अधिसूचना का. आ. 1799 की अनुसूची में, पृष्ठ 5155 पर, स्तंभ 1 में, गांव "खडी" के सामने, स्तंभ 2 के सर्वे नं० "299/1/1" में, स्तंभ 3, 4 और 5 में, क्षेत्रफल "0-54-60" के स्थान पर, क्षेत्रफल "0-60-00" रखा जाएगा ;

[फा. सं. एल.-14014/30/2001-जी.पी.(भाग-1)]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2003

S. O. 87.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O 79, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2002 published at pages 314 to 333 and S.O.1799, dated the 27<sup>th</sup> May 2002 published at page 5155 in part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2002 and 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2002 respectively namely:-

- (i) In the Schedule to the said notification -S.O. 79, at page 332, against village "Khadi" in column 1, in survey No. "296/3" in column 2, for the areas "0-33-10" in columns 3, 4 and 5 the areas "0-35-83, shall be substituted;
- (ii) In the Schedule to the said notification -S.O. 1799, at page 5155, against village "Khadi" in column 1, in survey No. "299/1/1" In column 2, for the areas "0-54-60" in columns 3, 4 and 5, the areas "0-60-00" shall be substituted.

[No. L-14014/30/2001-G.P.(Part-I)]

SWAMY SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 88.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत द्रवित प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा जामनगर-भोपाल पाइपलाइन परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख क्रमशः 2 फरवरी, 2002 और 25 मई, 2002 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का० आ० 301 तारीख 1 फरवरी, 2002 और का० आ० 1722 तारीख 21 मई, 2002 द्वारा उक्त परियोजना के लिए उस भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के संबंध में श्री ए. के. संघवी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन परियोजना, प्लॉट नं० 304, एटलांटा टावर, तीसरी मंजिल, इंकलाब सोसाएटी के सामने, गुलबाई टेकरा के नजदीक, आंबावाडी, अहमदाबाद- 380015, को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची				
तालुका : लीमखेडा		जिला : दाहोद		राज्य : गुजरात
गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर / ब्लोक नंबर	हेक्टर	क्षेत्रफल आरे	स्क्व. मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1. नवा वाडीया	49	0	20	30
	स्ट्रीम (सर्वे नं. 8 और 52 के बीच में)	0	19	00
	नदी (सर्वे नं. 8 और 52 के पास में)	0	14	40
	7 (गौचर)	0	12	40
2. वनजारिया	77/पैकी	0	06	00
	77/पैकी	0	05	30
3. लुखवाडा	62/पैकी	0	00	10
तालुका : झालोद		जिला : दाहोद		राज्य : गुजरात
गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर / ब्लोक नंबर	हेक्टर	क्षेत्रफल आरे	स्क्व. मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1. आंबा	177	0	02	60
तालुका : देवगढभारीया		जिला : दाहोद		राज्य : गुजरात
गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर / ब्लोक नंबर	हेक्टर	क्षेत्रफल आरे	स्क्व. मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1. रेहारी	कार्ट ट्रैक (सर्वे नं. 285 में)	0	01	00
	13	0	00	80
	स्ट्रीम (सर्वे नंबर 14 और 16 के बीचमें)	0	19	20
2. गुना	58/2+4	0	16	40

[ फा. सं. एल.-14014/14/2002-जी.पी. ]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक



New Delhi: the 8th January, 2003

S. O. 88.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of regassified liquefied natural gas from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh a pipeline should be laid by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited for implementing Jamnagar-Bhopal pipeline project;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user (ROU) in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

And whereas the Central Government has for the said purpose declared its intention to acquire the right of user under the land vide notification of the Government of India by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 301, dated the 1st February, 2002 and S.O 1722, dated the 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2002, published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2002, and the 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2002 respectively;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section 1 of section (3) of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.K., Sanghavi, Competent Authority, GTICL pipeline Project, 304, Atlanta Tower, 3rd Floor, Opp. Inqulab Society, Gulbai Tekra, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad-380 015.

SCHEDULE
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Taluka : LIMKHEDA

District : DAHOD

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No. / Block No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. NAVAVDIA	49	0	20	30
	Stream (Between Survey No. 8 & 52)	0	19	00
	River (Near Survey No. 8)	0	14	40
	7 (Gauchar)	0	12	40
2. VANJARIA	77/Paiki	0	06	00
	77/Paiki	0	05	30
3. LUKHAWADA	62/Paiki	0	00	10

Taluka : JHALOD

District : DAHOD

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No. / Block No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Aamba	177	0	02	60

Taluka : DEVGADBARIA

District : DAHOD

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No. / Block No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Sq.Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. REBARI	Cart Track	0	01	00
	13	0	00	80
	Stream	0	19	20
2. GUNA	(In Survey No.285)	0	16	40
	(Between Survey No. 14 & 16)	0		
	58/2+4	0		

[No. L-14014/14/2002-G.P.]  
SWAMY SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 89.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 2 फरवरी 2002 में पृष्ठ सं. 1082 से 1114 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 301 तारीख 01 फरवरी 2002 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात :-

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में -

- (क) (i) पृष्ठ 1093 पर स्तंभ 1 में "रेबारी" गांव के सामने सर्वे सं. "282/1 से 282/6" के सामने स्तंभ 3,4 और 5 के "00-55-70" क्षेत्र के स्थान पर "00-80-00" क्षेत्र रखा जाएगा, ;
- (ii) पृष्ठ 1093 पर स्तंभ 1 में "रेबारी" गांव के सामने स्तंभ 2 की सर्वे सं. "285" के सामने स्तंभ 3,4 और 5 के "00-17-90" क्षेत्र के स्थान पर "00-22-00" क्षेत्र रखा जाएगा ;
- (iii) पृष्ठ 1093 पर स्तंभ 1 में "रेबारी" गांव के सामने, स्तंभ 2 के सर्वे क्रमांक "284/p, 284/p, 284/2" के सामने स्तंभ 3, 4 और 5 के "00-19-90" क्षेत्र के स्थान पर "00-31-70" क्षेत्र रखा जाएगा, और सर्वे सं. "284/2" के सामने, स्तंभ 2, 3 के बीच केवल "(सरकारी जमीन)" शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा ;
- (ख) पृष्ठ 1095 पर स्तंभ 1 में "असायडी" गांव के सामने, स्तंभ 2 की सर्वे सं. "225" के सामने स्तंभ 3,4 और 5 के "00-44-10" क्षेत्र के स्थान पर "00-44-70" क्षेत्र रखा जाएगा, ;

[ फा. सं. एल.-14014/14/2002-जी.पी. ]  
स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2003

S. O. 89.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O 301, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2002, published at pages 1097 to 1114 in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2002, namely;

In the Schedule to the said notification-

- (a) at page 1110, against Village "Rebari" in column No.1,  
(i) in Survey No."282/1 to 282/6" in column 2, for the area "00-55-70" in column 3,4 and 5, the area "00-80-00" shall be substituted;

- (ii) in Survey No."285" in column 2, for the area "00-17-90" in column 3,4 and 5, the area "00-22-00" shall be substituted;
- (iii) in Survey No." 284/P, 284/P, 284/2" in column 2, for the area "00-19-90" in column 3,4 and 5, the area "00-31-70" shall be substituted; and words "(Government Land)" between column 2,3 against the Survey No. "284/2" only be deleted;
- (b) at page 1113, against Village "Asaidi" in column 1, Survey No. "225" in column 2, for the area "00-44-10" in column 3,4 and 5, the area "00-44-70" shall be substituted.

[No. L-14014/14/2002-G.P.]  
SWAMY SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 90.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक जामनगर-भोपाल पाइपलाइन परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए पुनः गैसीकृत द्रवित प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का० आ० 369 तारीख 01 फरवरी, 2002, और का० आ० 1654 तारीख 13 मई, 2002 द्वारा जो क्रमशः भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उप खण्ड (ii) तारीख 9 फरवरी, 2002, और 18 मई, 2002 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने की अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री ए. के. संघवी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड, पाइपलाइन परियोजना, 304, एटलान्टा टावर, तीसरी मंजिल, गुलबाइ टेकरा के नजदीक, इकलाब सोसाइटी के सामने, आंबावाडी, अहमदाबाद- 380015, को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची				
तालुका : दाहोद		जिला : दाहोद		राज्य : गुजरात
गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर / ब्लॉक नंबर	हेक्टर	क्षेत्रफल आरे	स्कोर मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1. खरेडो	401/पी	0	17	30
	401/पी	0	03	50
2. खरेड	रोड (सर्वे नंबर 301/40 और 196 के बीचमें)	0	11	90
	रोड (सर्वे नंबर 196 के दक्षिणमें)	0	02	60
	1	0	02	60
	13	0	00	40
	14	0	01	60
	301/42 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	01	30
	15	0	01	70
	9/बी	0	05	00

[ फा. सं. एल.-14014/13/2002-जी.पी. ]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2003

S. O. 90.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of regassified liquefied natural gas from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh a pipeline should be laid by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited for implementing Jamnagar-Bhopal pipeline project;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user (ROU) in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

And whereas the Central Government has, for the said purpose, declared its intention to acquire the right of user under the land vide notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas numbers S.O.369, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2002 and the S.O. 1654, dated the 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2002, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2002 and the 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2002 respectively;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification, issued under sub-section (1) of section (3) of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.K. Sanghavi, Competent Authority, GTICL pipeline Project, 304, Atlanta Tower, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Opp. Inqulab Societyt, Gulbai Tekra, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad-380 015.

## SCHEDULE

Taluka : DAHOD

District : DAHOD

State : Gujarat.

Name of the Village	Survey No. / Block No.	Hectare	Area Are	Sq.Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1. KHAREDI	401/P	0	17	30
	401/P	0	03	50
2. KHAROD	Road (Between Sur. No.301/40 & 196)	0	11	90
	Road (South of Survey No. 196)	0	02	60
	1	0	02	60
	13	0	00	40
	14	0	01	60
	301/42 (Govt. Land)	0	01	30
	15	0	01	70
	9/B	0	05	00

[No. L-14014/13/2002-G.P.]  
SWAMY SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 91.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए जो भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 369 तारीख 1 जनवरी 2002, भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 9 फरवरी 2002 में पृष्ठ क्रमांक 1417 से 1430 पर प्रकाशित की गई थी में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में -

- (क) (i) पृष्ठ 1420 पर स्तंभ 1 में "खरेडी" गांव के सामने, स्तंभ 2 के सर्वे क्रमांक "401/3" के सामने स्तंभ 3,4 और 5 के "00-01-00" क्षेत्र के स्थान पर "00-34-00" क्षेत्र रखा जाएगा. ;
- (ii) पृष्ठ 1420 पर स्तंभ 1 में "खरेडी" गांव के सामने, स्तंभ 2 के सर्वे क्रमांक "401/2/p" के सामने स्तंभ 3,4 और 5 के "00-01-60" क्षेत्र के स्थान पर "00-15-60" क्षेत्र रखा जाएगा. ;
- (ख) (i) पृष्ठ 1423 पर स्तंभ 1 में "खरोड" गांव के सामने, स्तंभ 2 के सर्वे क्रमांक "301/40" के सामने स्तंभ 3,4 और 5 के "00-18-00" क्षेत्र के स्थान पर "00-21-10" क्षेत्र रखा जाएगा. ;
- (ii) पृष्ठ 1423 पर स्तंभ 1 में "खरोड" गांव के सामने स्तंभ 2 के सर्वे क्रमांक "196" के सामने स्तंभ 3,4 और 5 के "00-11-00" क्षेत्र के स्थान पर "00-13-80" क्षेत्र रखा जाएगा. ;

[ फा. सं. एल.-14014/13/2002-जी.पी. ]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2003

S. O. 91.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962); the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O 369, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2002, published at pages 1431 to 1442 in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> February 2002; namely;

In the Schedule to the said notification:

- (a) at page 1433, against Village "Kharedi" in column 1,-
  - (i) in Survey No."401/3 " in column 2, for the area "00-01-90" in columns 3,4 and 5, the area "00-34-00" shall be substituted;
  - (ii) in Survey No."401/2/P" in column 2, for the area "00-01-60" in columns 3,4 and 5, the area "00-15-60" shall be substituted;
- (b) at page 1436, against Village "Kharod" in column 1,-
  - (i) In Survey No. "301/40" in column 2, for the area "00-18-00" in columns 3,4 and 5, the area "00-21-10" shall be substituted;
  - (ii) in Survey No. "196" in column 2, for the area "00-11-00" in columns 3,4 and 5, the area "00-13-80" shall be substituted;

[No. L-14014/13/2002-G.P.]  
SWAMY SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

**सुद्धिपत्र**

का. आ. 92.— भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2979 तारीख 19 सितम्बर, 2002, जो भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 21 सितम्बर, 2002 के पृष्ठ संख्या 9137 पर प्रकाशित की गई थी, के हिन्दी पाठ में पृष्ठ 9136 पर पंक्ति 36 में शीर्ष गांव के नाम के नीचे स्तंभ 1 में "13 छापरी" में शीर्ष गांव के नाम के नीचे स्तंभ 1 में "प.ह.नं. 37" पढ़ा जाए ;

[फा. सं. एल.-14014/30/2001-जी.पी. (भाग-1)]  
स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 93.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में भोपास तक पुनः गैसीकृत द्रवित प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा जामनगर-भोपाल पाइपलाइन परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड 3(ख) तारीख क्रमशः 26 जुलाई, 2002 और 27 जुलाई, 2002 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का० आ० 209 तारीख 22 जनवरी 2002 और का० आ० 2426 तारीख 22 जुलाई, 2002 द्वारा उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितविध्वंसे है उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (ग) (बे) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इस व्यक्ति के निम्नलिखित भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के संबंध में श्री एन. एस. कनेश, सक्षम अधिकाधिकारी, पी० टी० आई० सी० एल० पाइपलाइन परियोजना, भू-तल, प्लॉट 24ए, चन्द्रमहल नगर ए० ए० पी० बी० रोड, इन्दौर-452008 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

### अनुसूची

तहसील : बदनावर

जिला : धार

राज्य : मध्य प्रदेश

गांव का नाम

सर्वे नंबर

क्षेत्रफल

हेक्टेयर आरेख से सेंटीयर

1	2	3	4	5
1. रंगाराखेडी	255/1	0 0	2	50
	255/2	0 0	12	5

[ फा. संकाएल.-14014/33/2001-जी.पी. (भाग-1) ]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2003

S. O. 93.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of regassified liquefied natural gas from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited for implementing Jamnagar-Bhopal pipeline project;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user (ROU) in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

And whereas the Central Government has for the said purpose declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.209, dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2002 and S.O 2426, dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2002, published in Part II Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2002 and 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2002 respectively;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section (3) of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri N.S.Kanesh, Competent Authority, GTICL pipeline Project, Ground floor, 24-A Chandra Nagar, A.B.Road, Indore-452008.

### SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Badnawar

District : Dhar

State : Madhya Pradesh

Name of the Village

Survey No.

AREA

Hectare

Are

C-Are

1	2	3	4	5
1) Rangarakhedi	255/1	0	2	50
	255/2	0	12	5

[No. L-14014/33/2001-G.P.(Part-I)]

SWAMY SINGH, Director



नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 94.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक जामनगर-भोपाल पाइपलाइन परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए पुनः गैसीकृत द्रवित प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 12 जनवरी, 2002 और 1 जून, 2002 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 76 तारीख 9 जनवरी, 2002 और का० आ० 1797 तारीख 27 मई, 2002 द्वारा उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के संबंध में श्री एन. एस. कनेश, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, जी०टी०आई०सी०एल० पाइपलाइन परियोजना, भू-तल, 24ए, चन्द्रनगर, ए० बी० रोड, इन्दौर-452008 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

### अनुसूची

तहसील : सांवेर

जिला : इंदौर

राज्य : मध्यप्रदेश

गांव का नाम

सर्वे नंबर

क्षेत्रफल

हेक्टेयर

आरे

सेन्टीयर

1	2	3	4	5
1. लसूडिया परमार	45	0	8	45

[ फा. सं. एल.-14014/27/2001-जी.पी.(भाग-I) ]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2003

S. O. 94.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the regassified liquefied natural gas from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh a pipeline should be laid by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited for implementing Jamnagar-Bhopal pipeline project;

And whereas the Central Government has declared its intention to acquire the right of use vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.76 dated the 9th January 2002 and S.O 1797 dated the 27<sup>th</sup> May 2002, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2002 and the 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2002;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user (ROU) in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section (3) of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri N.S.Kanesh, Competent Authority, GTICL pipeline Project, Ground floor, 24-A Chandra Nagar, A.B.Road, Indore-452008.

### SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Sanwer

District : Indore

State : Madhya Pradesh

Name of the Village	Survey No.	AREA		
		Hectare	Are	C-Are
1	2	3	4	5
1) Lasudiya Parmar	45	0	8	45

[No. L-14014/27/2001-G.P.(Part-I)]  
SWAMY SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2003

का. आ. 95.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कम्पनी मेसर्स रिलाएंस इण्डस्टीज के गोवा राज्य के उत्तरी/दक्षिणी अपतट में खोज बलाकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश में संरचना से वास्कोडिगामा से आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य के मेदक जिले में विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए:

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज गैस मन्त्रालय का. आ. 212 तारीख 22 जनवरी 2002 और का. आ. 2822 तारीख 3 सितम्बर 2002 द्वारा की थी जो भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में क्रमशः तारीख 26 जनवरी 2002 और 7 सितम्बर 2002 को प्रकाशित की गई थी:

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित हैं, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए:

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती हैं:

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री पी. बुच्चा रेड्डी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन परियोजना, गांव पेद्दापुर, सर्वे नंबर 683 और 684, राष्ट्रीय मार्ग 9 पर, सदाशिवपेठ मण्डल, मेदक जिला, आन्ध्रप्रदेश - 502306 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

### अनुसूची

गांव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	सब-डिविजन नंबर	क्षेत्रिया		
			हेक्टेर	ऐर	सि-ऐर
1	2	3	4	5	6
मण्डल : जखीराबाद			राष्ट्र : आन्ध्रप्रदेश		
जिला : मेदक					
1. होथी (बुजुगु)	224	-	0	45	00

[फा. सं. एल.-14014/3/2002-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2003

S. O. 95.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the natural gas from the exploration blocks in the Northern/Southern Offshore of Goa and structure in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the promoter company of M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to the various consumers of District Medak in the State of Andhra Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas the Central Government have declared its intention to acquire the right of user vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas under S.O. 212 dated 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2002 and S.O. 2822 dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2002, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2002 and 7<sup>th</sup> September, 2002 respectively;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user of land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to **Shri P. Butcha Reddy, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited Pipeline Project, Village Peddapur (Survey No. 683 and 684), On National Highway No. 9, Sadashivpet Mandal, Medak district Andhra Pradesh. Pin: 502306.**

### **SCHEDULE**

Name of the Village	Survey No	Sub-Division No	Hectare	AREA	
				Are	C-Are
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mandal : Zahirabad		District : Medak		State : Andhra Pradesh	
1. Hothi (Bujrug)	224	-	0	45	00

[No. L-14014/3/2002-G.P.]  
SWAMY SINGH, Director

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय**

( उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग )

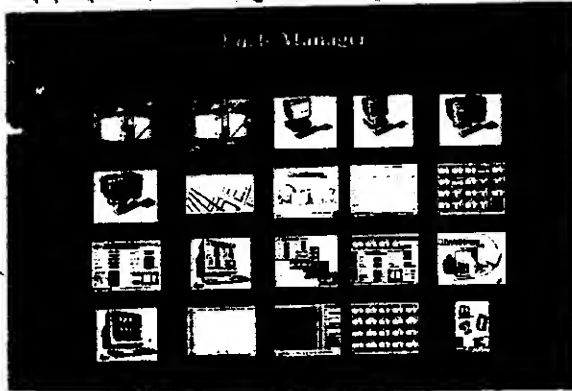
नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 2002

**का.आ. 96.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा नीदरलैंड्स मीटइन्स्टीट्यूट (एन एम आई) नीदरलैंड द्वारा जारी माडल अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तीसरे परन्तुक और उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इंडोरेस + होसर (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, एक्सकाम हाउस, ग्राउंड फ्लोर (साउथ इंड), 7 साकी विहार रोड, अंधेरी (पू), मुंबई-400072 द्वारा विनिर्मित किसी परिवर्तन या परिवर्धन के मैसर्स इंडोरेस + होसर हापस्ट्रेसी, 1, डी-79689 मालबर्ग जर्मनी द्वारा विनिर्मित और भारत में विक्रीत एफ एम आर 530, एफ एम आर 531, एफ एम आर-532 और एफ एम आर 533 श्रृंखला, एन आर एफ 590, आर टी यू 8130 एंड फ्यूल मैनेजर से समाविष्ट "माइक्रोपाइलट एस" ब्रांड नाम के राडार लेवल गॉज मापमान प्रणाली के माडल है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2002/31 समनुदेशित किया गया है, और प्रकाशित करती है।

प्रणाली में निम्नलिखित समाविष्ट है;

- (i) "माइक्रो पाइलट एस" व्यवसाय नाम का राडार लेवल गॉज एफ एम आर 530, एफ एम आर 531, एफ एम आर - 532 और एफ एम आर 533 श्रृंखलाओं से समाविष्ट का भंडारण टैंकों में द्रव स्तर के माप के लिए किया जाता है राडार लेवल गॉज माइक्रोपाइल एस जो टैंक पर लगे हुए हैं। यह शिखर पर प्रदर्श है जिसका उपयोग संरूपण प्रयोधनों के लिए किया जा सकता है। यह टैंक की ओर (एन एम आई टी 5754 पुनरीक्षण 1) पर अवस्थित टैंक साइड मानीटर को संसूचित करता है;



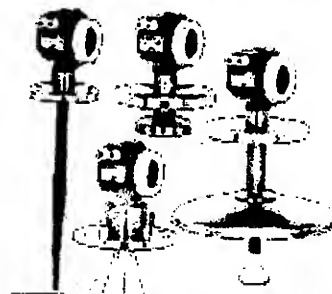
Remote Terminal Unit  
RTU 8130



Microplot S Radar Gauge FMR 53)



Tank Side Monitor  
NRF590



- (ii) टैंक साइड मानीटर; एन आर डी 590 यह टैंक की ओर अवस्थित है और एच ए आर ट्यू से होकर राडार को संसूचित करता है यह राडार गाज को 24 बीडी सी भी प्रदाय करता है। इसके पास ब्लैक लिट प्रदर्श हैं। एन एम आई परीक्षण रिपोर्ट सी एन/200959/01 है।
- (iii) संचार इंटर फेस यूनिट आर टी यू नियंत्रण कदन में अवस्थित है और विभिन्न प्रोटोकालों पर फील्ड उपस्करों से संसूचित करता है। यह पी सी (एन एम आई टी सी 3436) के साथ सीरियल लिंक पर संसूचित करता है, और
- (iv) टैंक इनवेंटरी मैनेजमेंट एस सी ए डी ए साफ्टवेयर : फ्यूल मैनेजर किसी पी सी पर लोड किया गया एस सी ए डी ए साफ्टवेयर पर आधारित विंडो है। यह आर टी यू से डाटा प्राप्त करता है और ए एस डी एम/ ए पी आई सारणियों के अनुसार शुद्ध दृश्य संपरिवर्तित करता है। यह विभिन्न ग्राफिक पर डाटा भी संप्रदर्श करता है। यह डी सी एस होस्ट विंडोलिंक को एन एम आई टी सी 3436/डी सी एस होस्ट को संसूचित करता है।

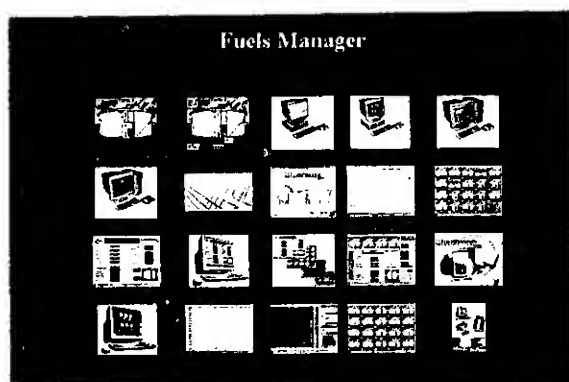
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(48), 2002]

**MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION****(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 20th December, 2002

S.O. 96.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the model approval certificate issued by the Netherlands Meetinstituut (NMI), Netherlands, and satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to Sub-section (3) and sub-Section (7) and Sub-section (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Radar Level Gauge measuring System with brand name "Micropilot S" comprising of FMR 530, FMR 531, FMR 532 and FMR 533 Series, NRF 590, RTU 8130 and Fuels Manager, manufactured by M/s Endress + Hauser, Hauptstrasse 1, D-79689 Maulberg, Germany and sold in India without any alteration or additions by M/s Endress + Hauser, (India) Pvt. Ltd., Excom House, Ground Floor (South ing), 7, Saki Vihar road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 072, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2002/31;

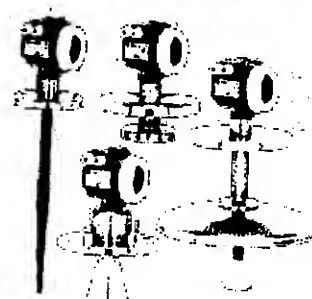


Remote Terminal Unit  
RTU 8130



Tank Side Monitor  
NRF590

Micropilot S Radar Gauge FMR 530



The system comprises the following :—

- (i) Radar Level Gauge of trade name "Micropilot S" comprising of FMR 530, FMR 531, FMR 532 and FMR 533 Series. The radar level gauge Micropilot S mounted on tank to is used to measure liquid level in a storage tanks. It has a display at the top, which can be used for configuration purposes. It communicates to Tank Side Monitor located at the Tank side (NMI-T, 5754 Revision 1).
- (ii) Tank Side Monitor: NRF 590. It is located at tank side and communicates to the Radar Gauge via HART. It also supplies 24 VDC supply to Radar Gauge. It has backlit display (NMI Test report CVN/200959/01).
- (iii) Communication Interface Unit: RTU 8130. RTU is located in Control Room and communicates with Field Instruments on various protocols, it also communicates on serial link with PC (NMI TC 3436); and
- (iv) Tank Inventory Management SCADA Software: Fuels Manager is Window based SCADA software loaded on to a PC. It receives data from RTU and converts it into gross/net volume as per ASTM/API tables. It also displays data on different graphics and generates various reports. IT also communicates to DCS/HOST on various links (NMI TC 3436).

[F. No. WM-21(48)/2002]

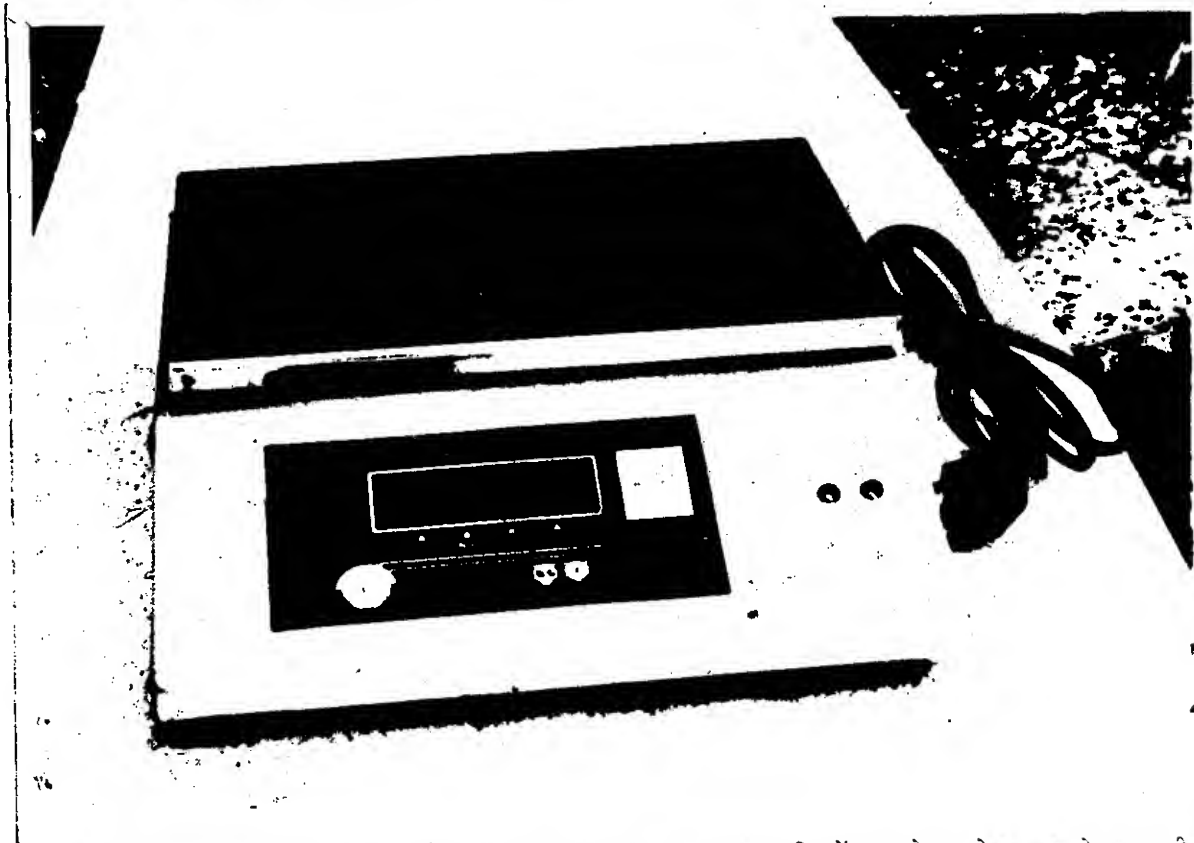
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 97.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रो इंडिया, सी एस सम. 2766, राजेश टेलर के पास, पंचशिलानगर, सांगली-416416 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "ई आई टी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "अल्ट्रा हाई प्रसीलन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/266 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है,

उक्त माडल एक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही आयताकार खण्ड है, जिसकी भुजाएं 300 × 200 मि.मी. प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  और  $5 \times 10^*$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(158)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

S.O. 97.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of "EIT" series with brand name "ULTRA HIGH PRECISION" (hereinafter referred to as model), manufactured by M/s Electro India, C.S. No. 2766, Near Rajesh Tailor, Panchashilanagar, Sangali-416416 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/266;

The said model is load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type). The maximum capacity is 20kg and minimum capacity 100g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of side 300 × 200mm. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 volts, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-Section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with the maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model had been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(158)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

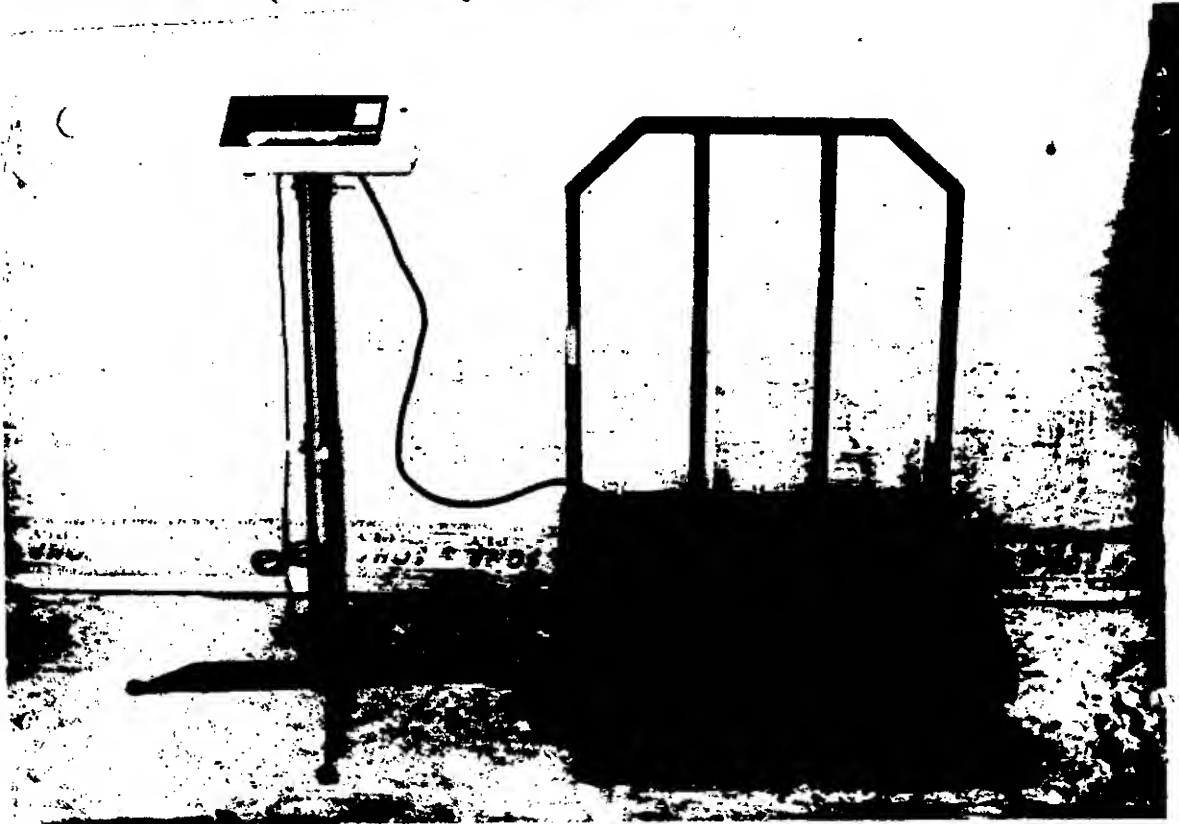


नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 98.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रो इंडिया, सी एस सं. 2766, राजेश टेलर के पास, पंचशिलानगर, सांगली-416416 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "ई आई पी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "अल्ट्रा हाई प्रसीलन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/267 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल एक अस्वचालित (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही आयताकार खण्ड है, जिसकी भुजाएं 300 x 200 मि. मी. प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  और  $5 \times 10^3$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फ़. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(158)/2001]

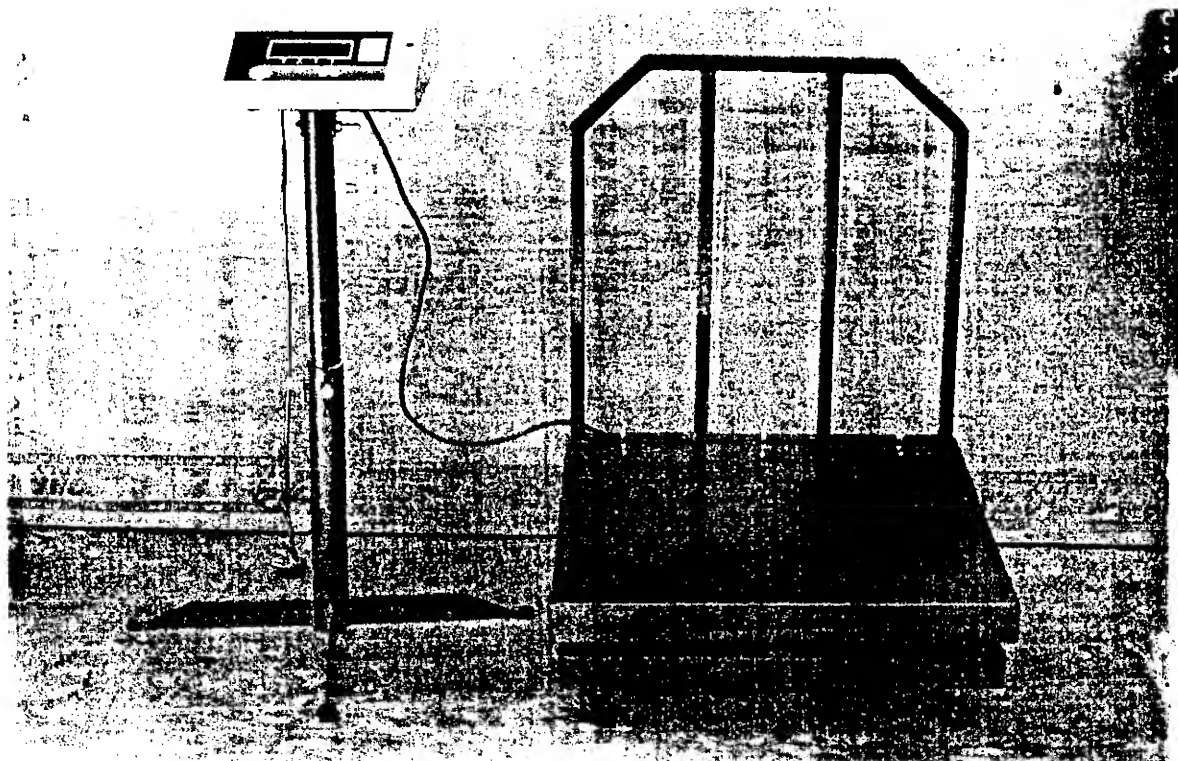
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

S.O. 98.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the models described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of "EIT" series with brand name "ULTRA HIGH PRECISION" (hereinafter referred to as model), manufactured by M/s Electro India, C.S. No. 2766, Near Rajesh Tailor, Panchashulanagar, Sangali-416416 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/267;

The said model is load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type). The maximum capacity is 100kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of side 300 × 200mm. The Light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval(n) in the range 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with make of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(158)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

**का.आ. 99.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स विनिल प्रोसेस कंट्रोल प्रा. लि. दुकान नं. बी. 6, भूतल, एस टी सी कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी प्रा. एन.एस. फडन्द मार्ग, अंधेरी (ई) मुंबई-400069 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) "वी पी सी-डब्ल्यू एस सी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण संपरिवर्तन प्लेट फार्म प्रकार के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "विनिल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/01/282 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) लोड सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का अंकक सूचन सहित संपरिवर्तन प्लेट फार्म प्रकार तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। यूनिट प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत के, उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के लिए के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(3)/99 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

S.O. 99.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion kit for platform Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III), VPC-WSC series with brand name 'VINIL', manufactured by M/s Vinil Process Controls Pvt. Ltd., Shop no. B-6, Ground Floor, S.T.C. Co-op. Hsg. Society, Prof. N. S. Phadke Marg, Andheri(E), Mumbai-400 069 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/01/09/282;

The said model (the figure given below) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion kit for platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 1000 kg, minimum capacity 4 kg and belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval(e) is 200g. The display unit is of light emitting diode. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value to  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(3)/99]

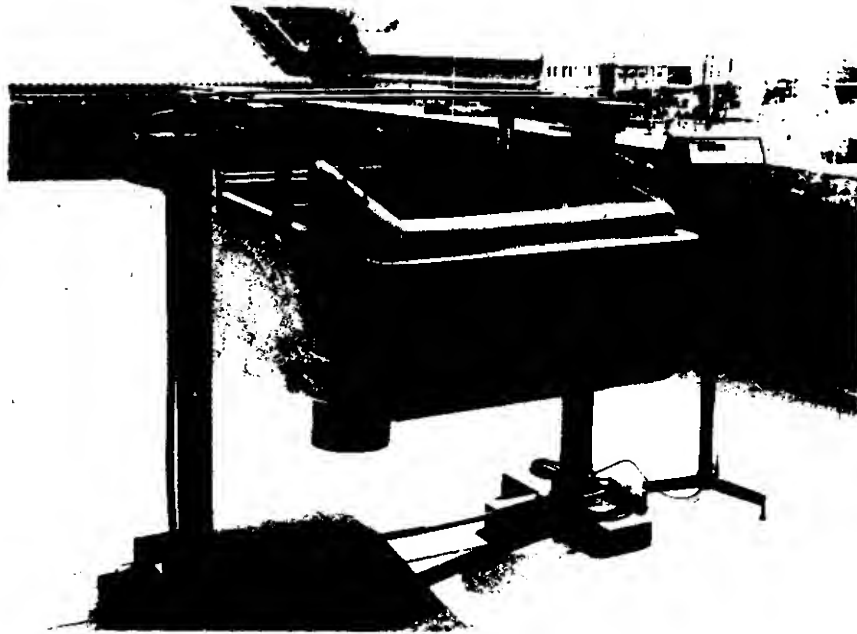
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 100.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स विनिल प्रोसेस कंट्रोल प्रा. लि. दुकान नं. बी. 6, भूतल, एस टी सी कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी प्रा. एन.एस. फडके मार्ग, अंधेरी (ई) मुंबई-400069 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) "वि पी सी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण, उपकरण/मशीन (दुग्ध तोलन प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "विनिल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/01/09/283 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त माडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) लोड सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का अंकक सूचन सहित (दुग्ध तोलन प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। यूनिट प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के लिए के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(3)/99 ]

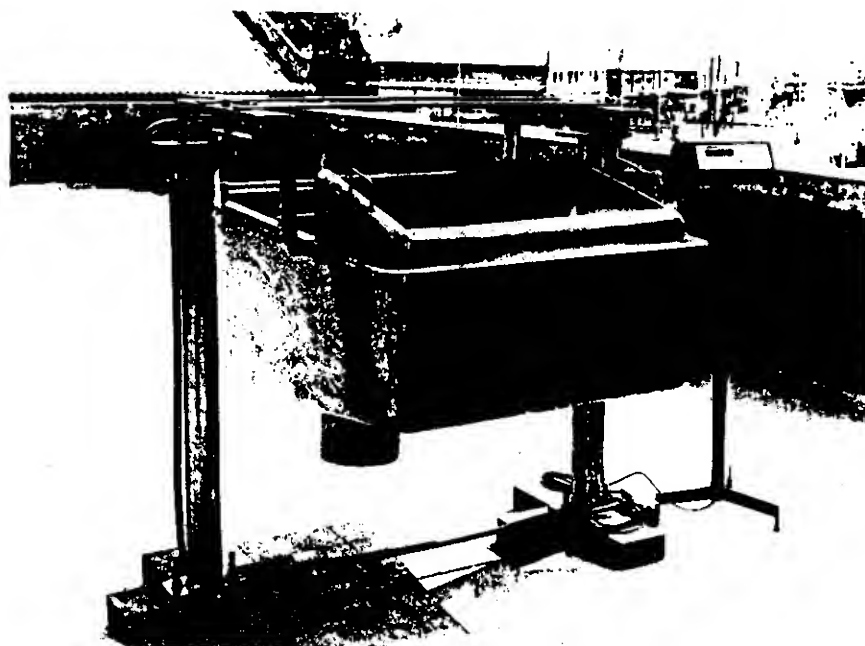
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

S.O. 100.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Milk Weigher Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III), VPC-MBES series with brand name 'VINIL', manufactured by M/s Vinil Process Controls Pvt. Ltd., Shop No. B-6, Ground Floor, S.T.C. Co-op. Hsg. Society, Prof. N. S. Phadke Marg, Andheri(E), Mumbai-400069 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/01/09/283:

The said model (the figure given below) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (milk weigher type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 300 kg, minimum capacity 4 kg and belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval(e) is 200g. The display unit is of light emitting diode. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 500 kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value to  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(3)/99]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

**का.आ. 101.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स विनिल प्रोसेस कंट्रोल प्रा. लि. दुकान नं. बी. 6, भूतल, एस टी सी कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी प्रा. एन.एस. फडके मार्ग, अंधेरी (ई) मुंबई-400069 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) "वि पी सी II" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "विनिल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/ /281 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त माडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) लोड सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का अंकक सूचन सहित टेबल टॉप प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल(ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। यूनिट प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनका अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम के "ई" मान के लिए 10 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(3)/99 ]

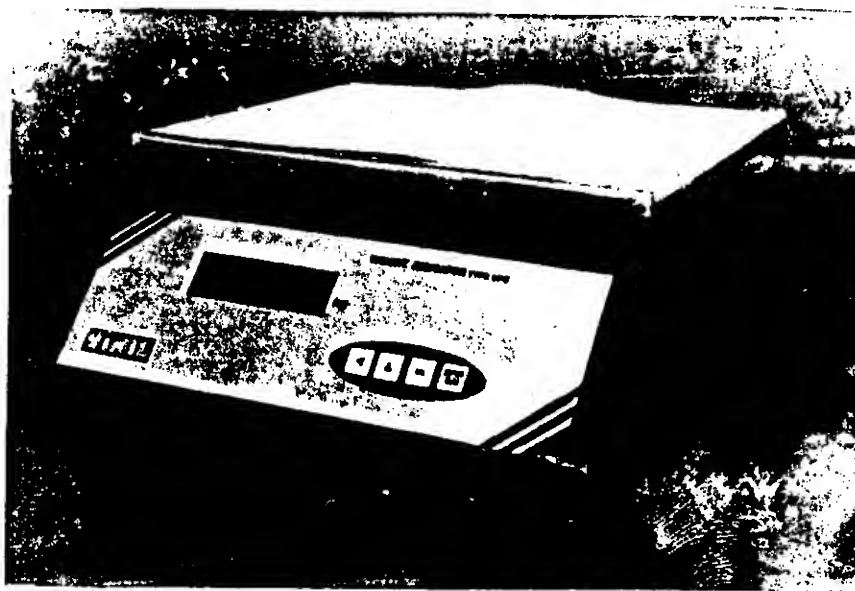
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

**S.O. 101.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III), VPC-II series with brand name 'VINIL', manufactured by M/s Vinil Process Controls Pvt. Ltd., Shop No. B-6, Ground Floor, S.T.C. Co-op. Hsg. Society, Prof. N. S. Phadke Marg, Andheri(E), Mumbai-400069 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/01/09/281;

The said model (the figure given below) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 6 kg, minimum capacity 20 g and belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval(e) is 1 g. The display unit is of light emitting diode. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value to  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(3)/99]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 102.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सूर्या स्केल्स, 3121, 19वां क्रॉस, बनशंकरा II स्टेज, के.आर.रोड, बंगलौर-560070 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ई पी-सी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सूर्या" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/303 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत वयवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही वर्ग खंड है, जिसकी भुजाएं 430 मि.मि. x 430 मि.मि. हैं। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(308)/2001]

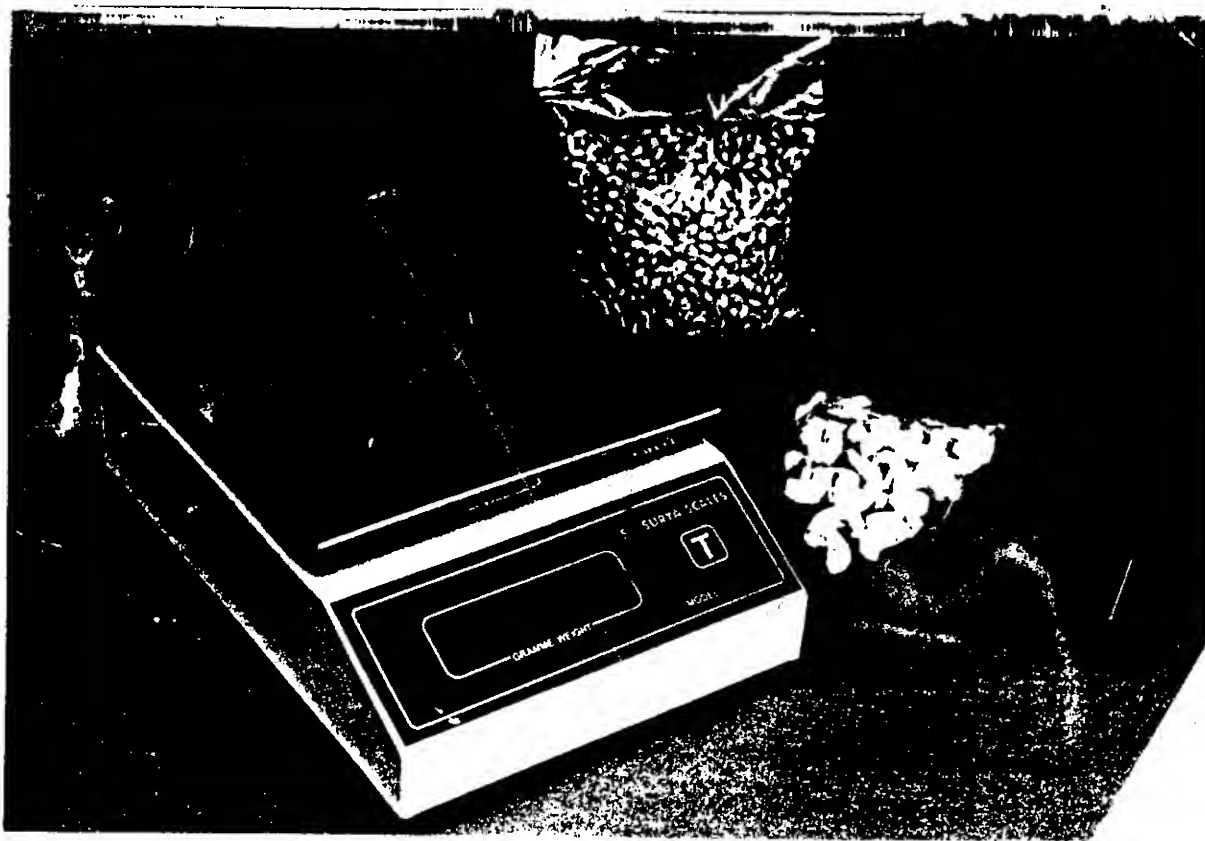
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

**S.O. 102.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class III), of 'EP-C' series with brand name "SURYA" (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/S Surya Scales, # 3121, 19th Cross, Banashankari II stage, K. R. Road, Bangalore-560070 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/303;

The said model (the figure given) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (platform type). The maximum capacity is 120kg and minimum capacity 400g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of square section of side 430 mm × 430 mm. The Light Emitting Diode(LED) display indicates the weighing result the instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 300 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value to  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(308)/2001]

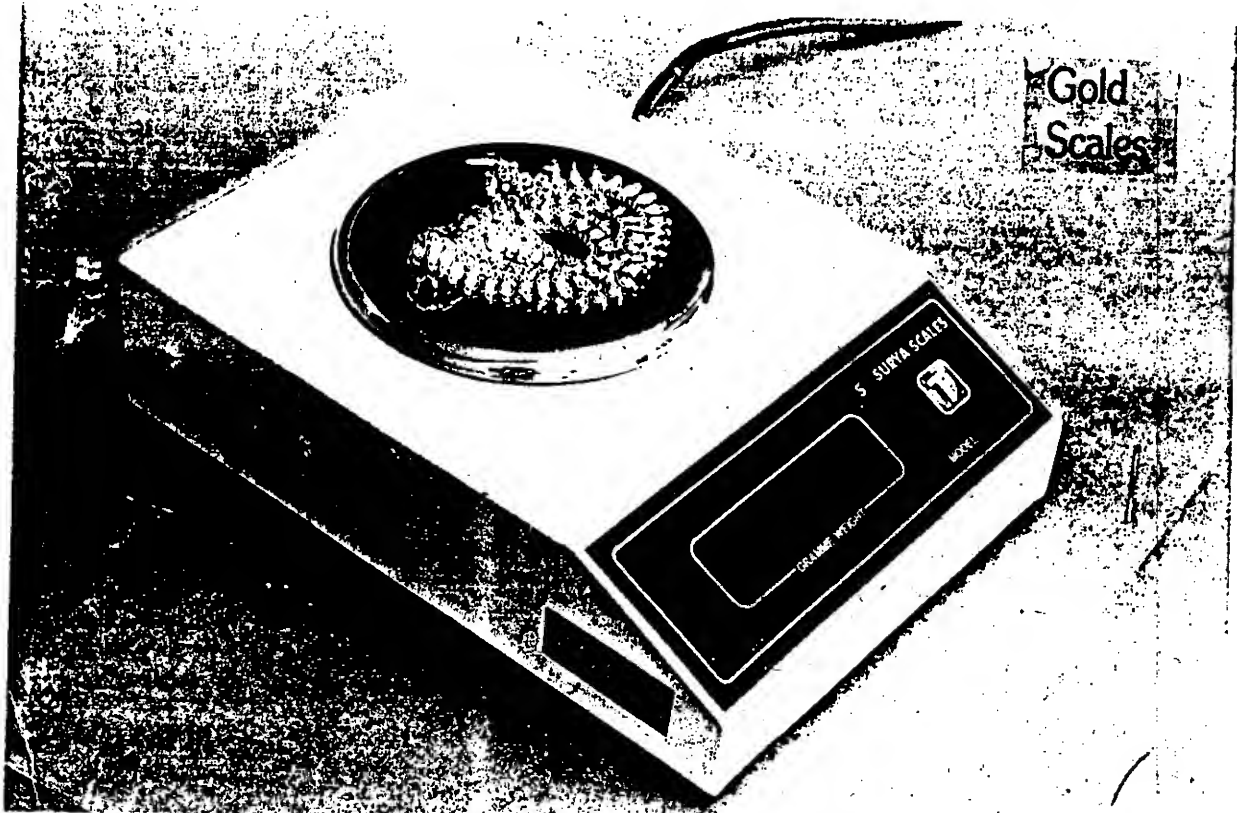
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 103.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सूर्या स्केल्स, 3121, 19वां क्रॉस, बनशंकरी II स्टेज, के.आर.रोड, बंगलौर-560070 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "ई टी-पी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सूर्या" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/301 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 100 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आघेतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत वयवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही वर्ग खंड है, जिसकी भुजाएं 180 × 180 मि.मि. हैं। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 की रेंज में हैं और 100 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) 5000 से 50,000 तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फ़. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(308)/2001 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

**S.O. 103.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication belonging to High accuracy (Accuracy class II) of 'EP-P' series with brand name "SURYA" (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/S Surya Scales, # 3121, 19th Cross, Banashankari II stage, K. R. Road, Bangalore-560070 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/301;

The said model (the figure given) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type). The maximum capacity is 2kg and minimum capacity 5g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 100mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of square section of side 180mm × 180 mm. The Light Emitting Diode(LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(308)/2001]

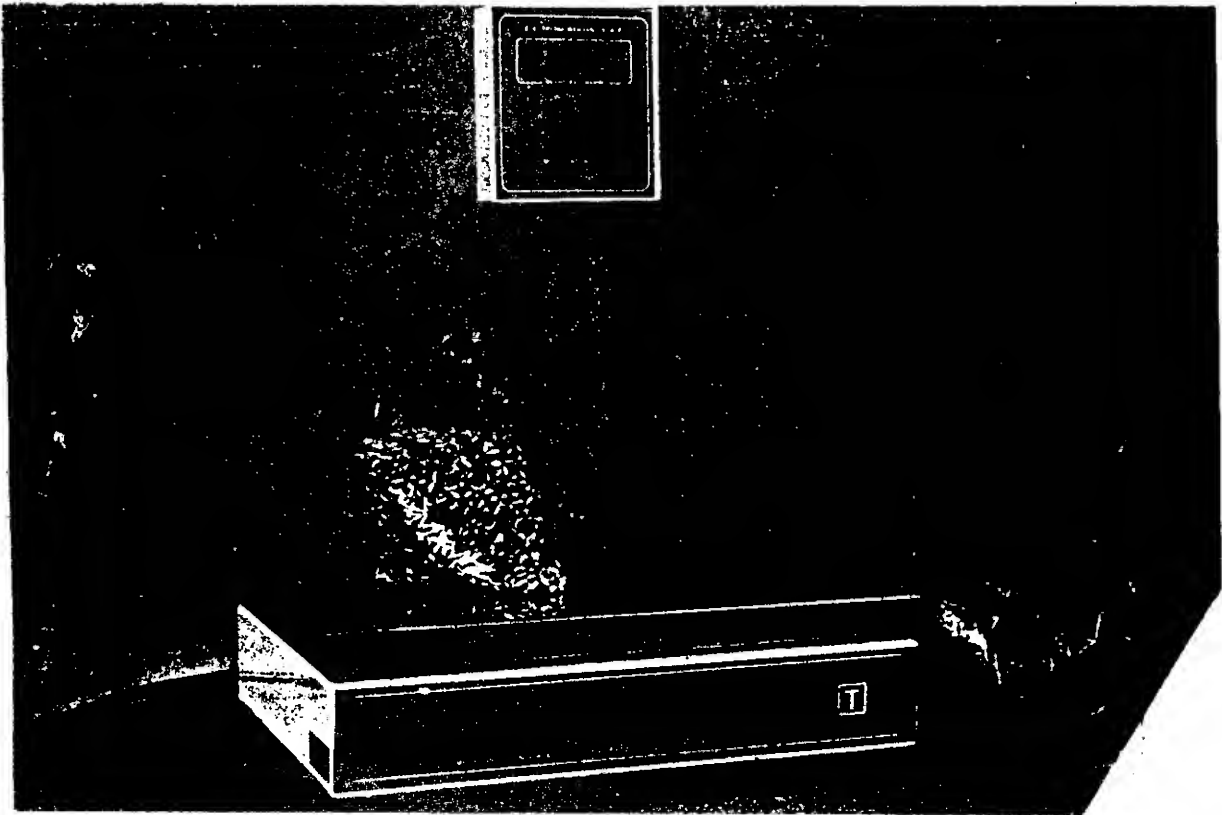
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर,

का.आ. 104.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उस प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सूर्या स्केल्स, 3/21, 19वां क्रॉस, बनशंकरी II स्टेज, के.आर. रोड, बंगलौर-560070 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ई टी-सी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सूर्या" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/302 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही आयताकार खंड है, जिसकी भुजाएं 340 मि.मि. x 260 मि.मि. हैं। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मॉडल, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(308)/2001 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

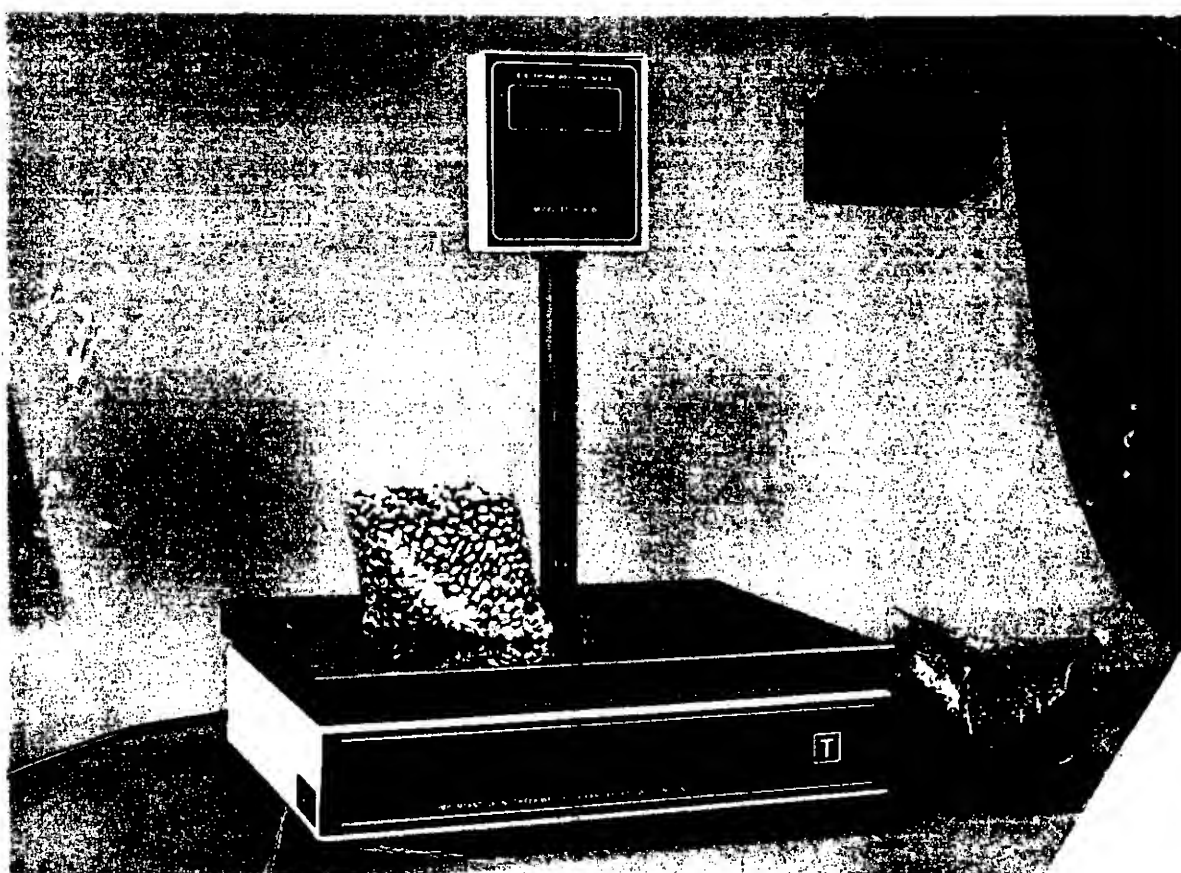
New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

38896/02-8

**S.O. 104.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication belonging to Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of 'ET-C' series with brand name "SURYA" (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Surya Scales, 3121, 19th Cross, Banashankari II stage, K. R. Road, Bangalore-560070 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/302;

The said model (the figure given) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type). The maximum capacity is 10 kg and minimum capacity 40 g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of side 340mm × 260mm. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result the instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(308)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 105.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इस्सर पेंटागन सिस्टम्स, 9, पाथे हनुमंथा अटयर स्ट्रीट, काम राजर सलाय, मद्रास-635009 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ई पी एस-टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पेंटागन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/199 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) एक लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फ़. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(130)/2001 ]

पी. ए. कृष्ण मूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

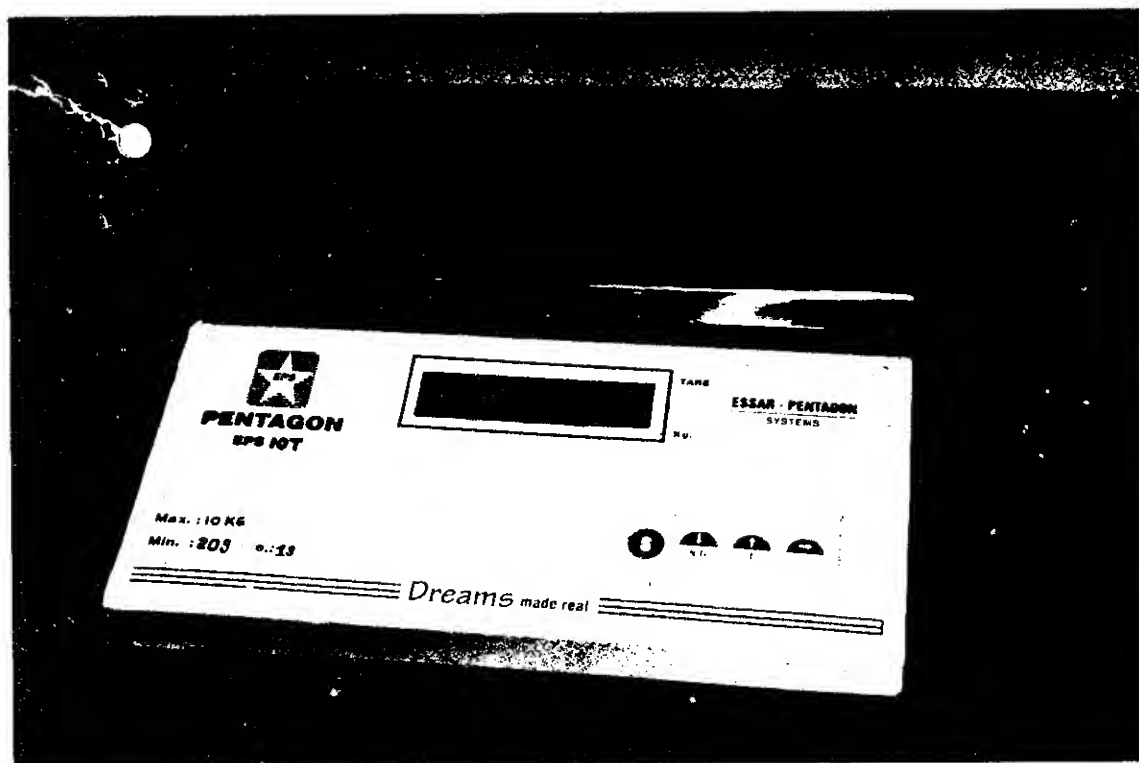


New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

S.O. 105.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EPS-T" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class III) and with brand name "PENTAGON" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Essar Pentagon Systems 9, Padhe Hanumantha Iyer Street, Kamarajar Salai, Madurai-635 009 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09, 2001/199;

The said model (see the figure) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10 kg and minimum capacity 20 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(130)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

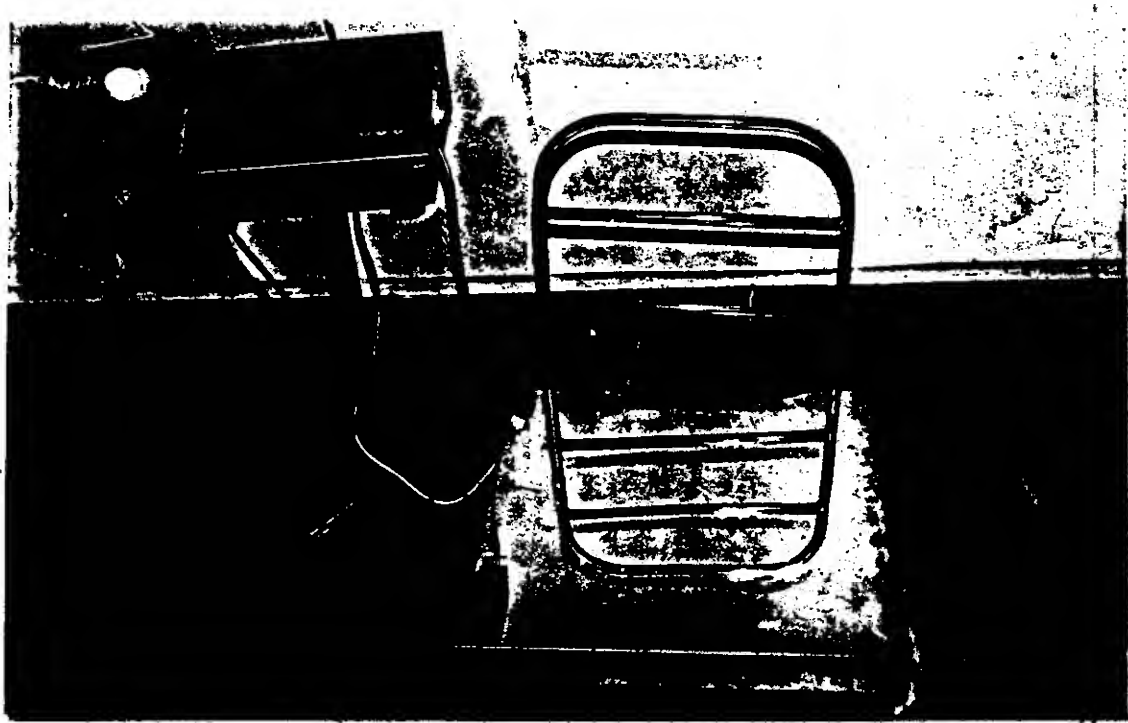


नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 106.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इस्सर पेंटागन सिस्टम्स, 9, पाथे हनुमंथा अय्यर स्ट्रीट, कामराजर सलाय, मदुरै-635009 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ई पी एस-पी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पेंटागन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/200 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(130)/2001 ]

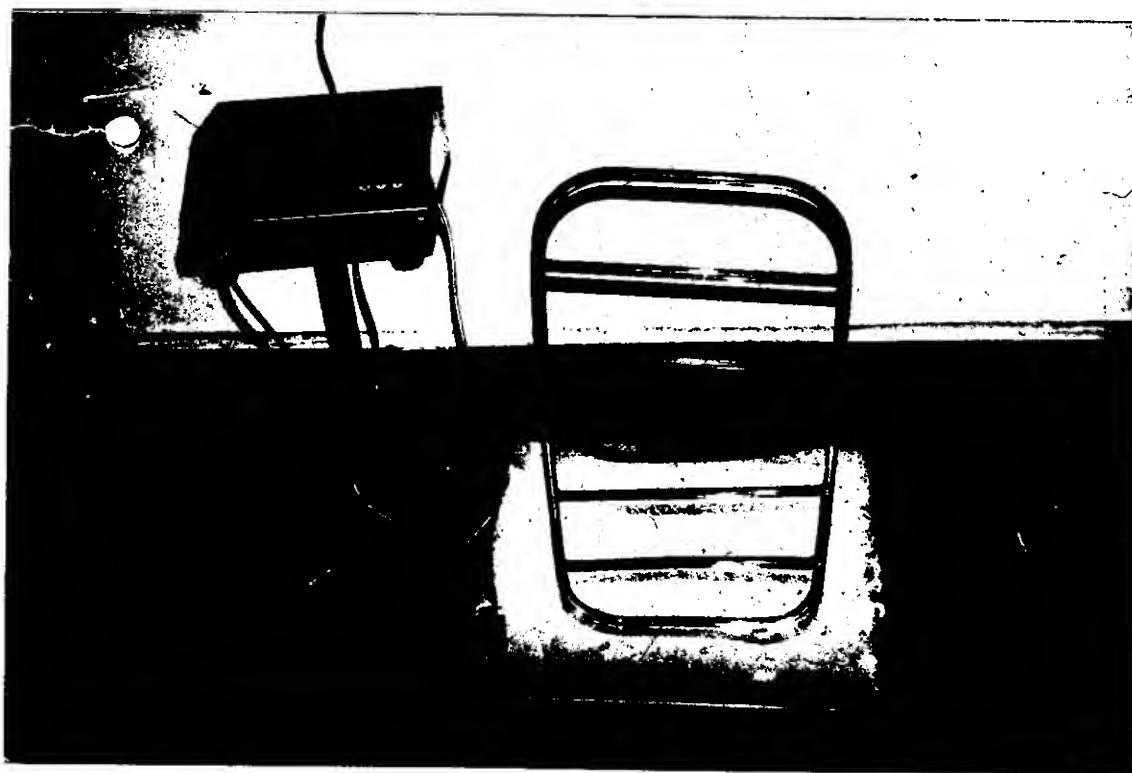
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

S.O. 106.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EPS-P" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy Class III) and with brand name "PENTAGON" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Essar Pentagon Systems, 9, Padhe Hanumantha Iyer Street, Kamarajar Salai, Madurai-635 009 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/200;

The said Model (see the figure) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100 kg and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 300 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(130)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 107.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रो इंडिया, चारु भाई शाह फैसलिटी, प्लॉट सं. 106, वसंतदादा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, सांगली-416416 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "ई आई एच पी-2 के" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इलेक्ट्रो इंडिया" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/11 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक लोड सेल आधारित अस्व चालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6000 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 25 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। भार सेल विकृत गेज प्रकार का है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 के रेंज में है 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 की रेंज में है 100 मि.ग्रा. या इससे अधिक तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(309)/2001 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

**S.O. 107.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the models described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and sub-section (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication belonging to high accuracy (accuracy Class-II) of "EI-HP-2K" series with brand name "ELECTRO INDIA" (hereinafter referred to as model), manufactured by M/s. Electro India, Charubha Shah Facility, Plot No. 106, Vasantdata Industrial Estate, Sangali-416416 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/11;

The said model is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type). The maximum capacity is 6000g and minimum capacity of 25g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 0.5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply. The load cell is of strain gauge type.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with the number of verification scale interval(n) in the range 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(309)/2001]

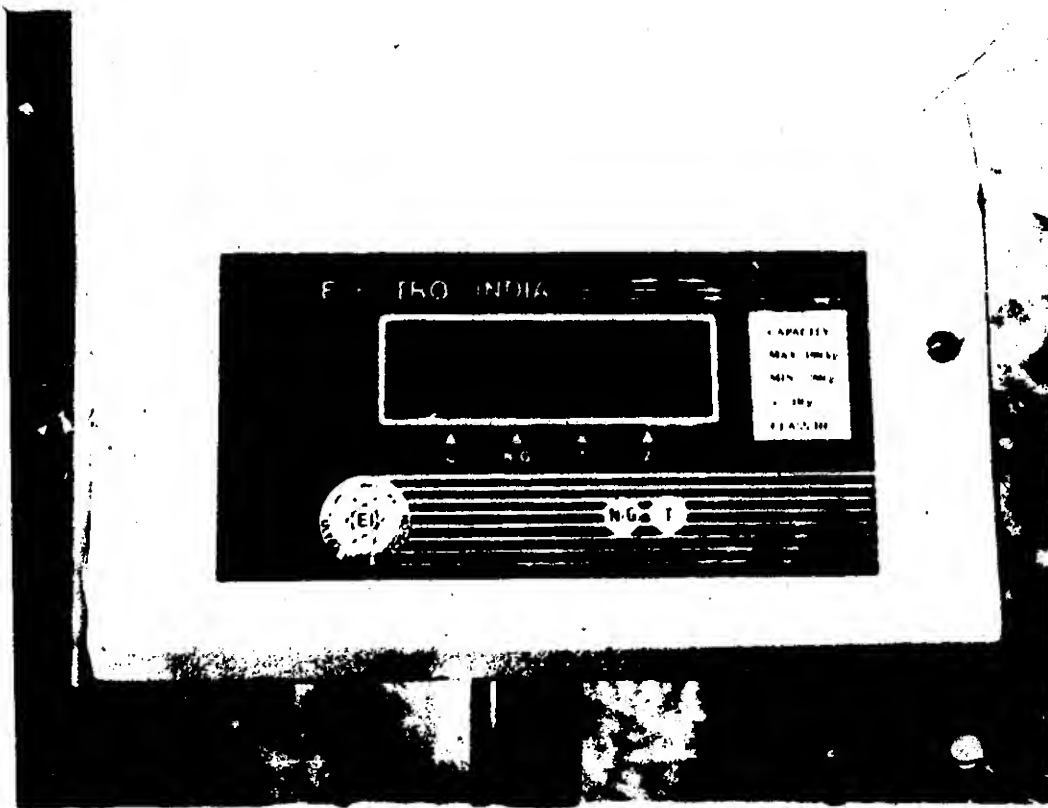
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 108.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रो इंडिया, चारु भाई शाह फैसलिटी, प्लॉट सं. 106 वसंतदादा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, सांगली-416416 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "ई आई-पी बी के" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इलेक्ट्रो इंडिया" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/12 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (संपरिवर्तन किट) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। भार सेल विकृत गेज प्रकार का है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  और  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  है जिसमें केधनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(309)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

**S.O. 108.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the models described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and sub-section (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion kit for platform) with digital indication belonging to high accuracy (accuracy class-III) of "EI-PCK" series with brand name "ELECTRO INDIA" (hereinafter referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Electro India, Charubhai Shah Facility, Plot No. 106, Vasantdada Industrial Estate, Sangali-416416 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/12:

The said model is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion kit). The maximum capacity is 300 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode(LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternate current power supply. The load cell is of strain gauge type.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity up to 5,000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(309)/2001]

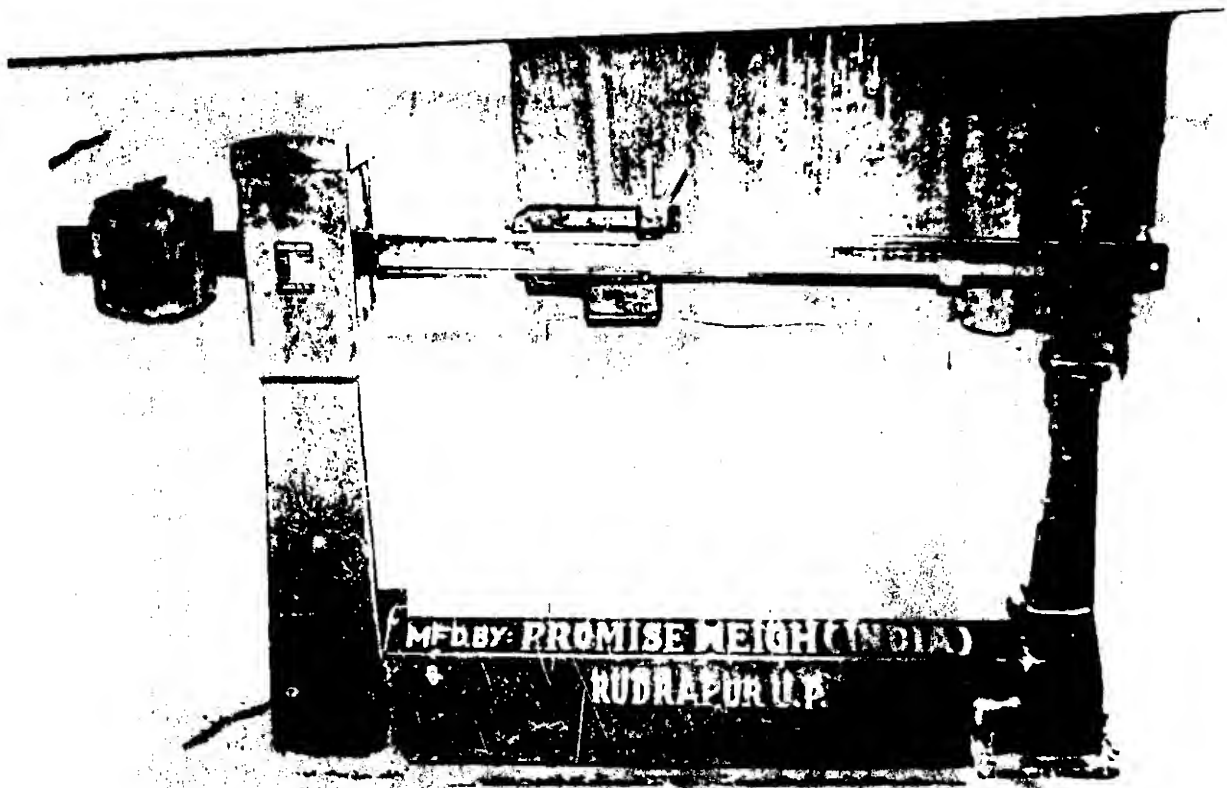
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 109.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (भीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स प्रामिज वेज (इंडिया), नैनीताल रोड, रुद्रपुर, जिला-ऊधमसिंह नगर-263153 (उ.प्र.) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तुला चौकी स्टील यार्ड प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "प्रामिज" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/09 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे आकृति दी गई है) 50 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता और 100 कि. ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता वाले यांत्रिकी तुला चौकी (स्टील यार्ड प्रकार) का मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसमें सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है;



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन से अधिक हो जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  और  $5 \times 10^*$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(57)/97 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

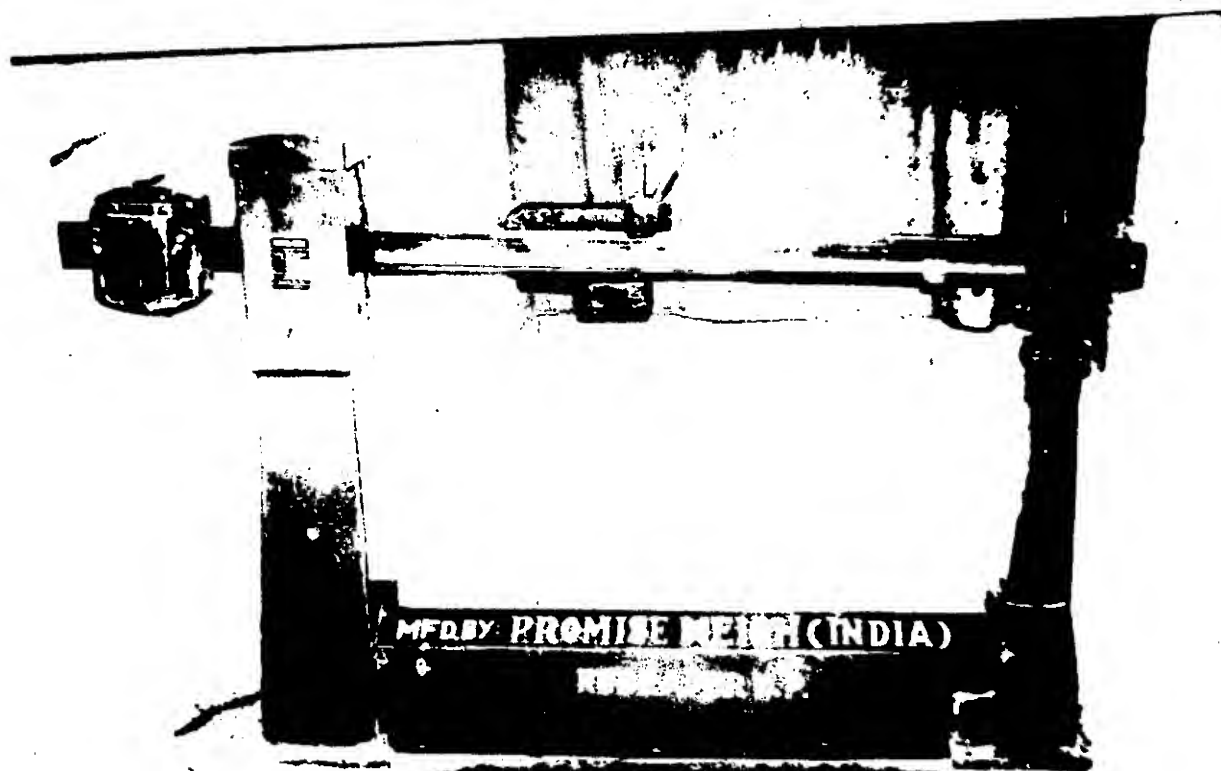


New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2002

S.O. 109.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument, mechanical weigh-bridge, steel yard type, PWI series with the brand name "PROMISE" (hereinafter referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III), manufactured by M/s. Promise Weigh (India), Nainital Road, Rudrapur, Dist. : Udham Singh Nagar-263 153 (UP) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/09;

The said model (the figure given below) is a non-automatic weighing instrument of mechanical weigh-bridge (steel yard type) of maximum capacity 50 tonne minimum capacity 100 kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value equal to or more than 5 kg and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(57)/97]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 110.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सेलेक्ट पैकेजिंग मशीनरी लिमिटेड, सी-1/बी-886/3, जी आई डी सी, मकरपुरा, बड़ौदा-390010 द्वारा विनिर्मित "ईको" शृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (द्रव/श्यान की बाबत) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सेलेक्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/22 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित (द्रव/श्यान) भरण मशीन है। मशीन को 5 मि.ली. से 5000 मि.ली. के बीच के किसी भी रेंज को परिदत्त करने के लिए समायोजित किया जा सकता है। मशीन द्रव/श्यान को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है। प्रदर्श ईकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार का है।

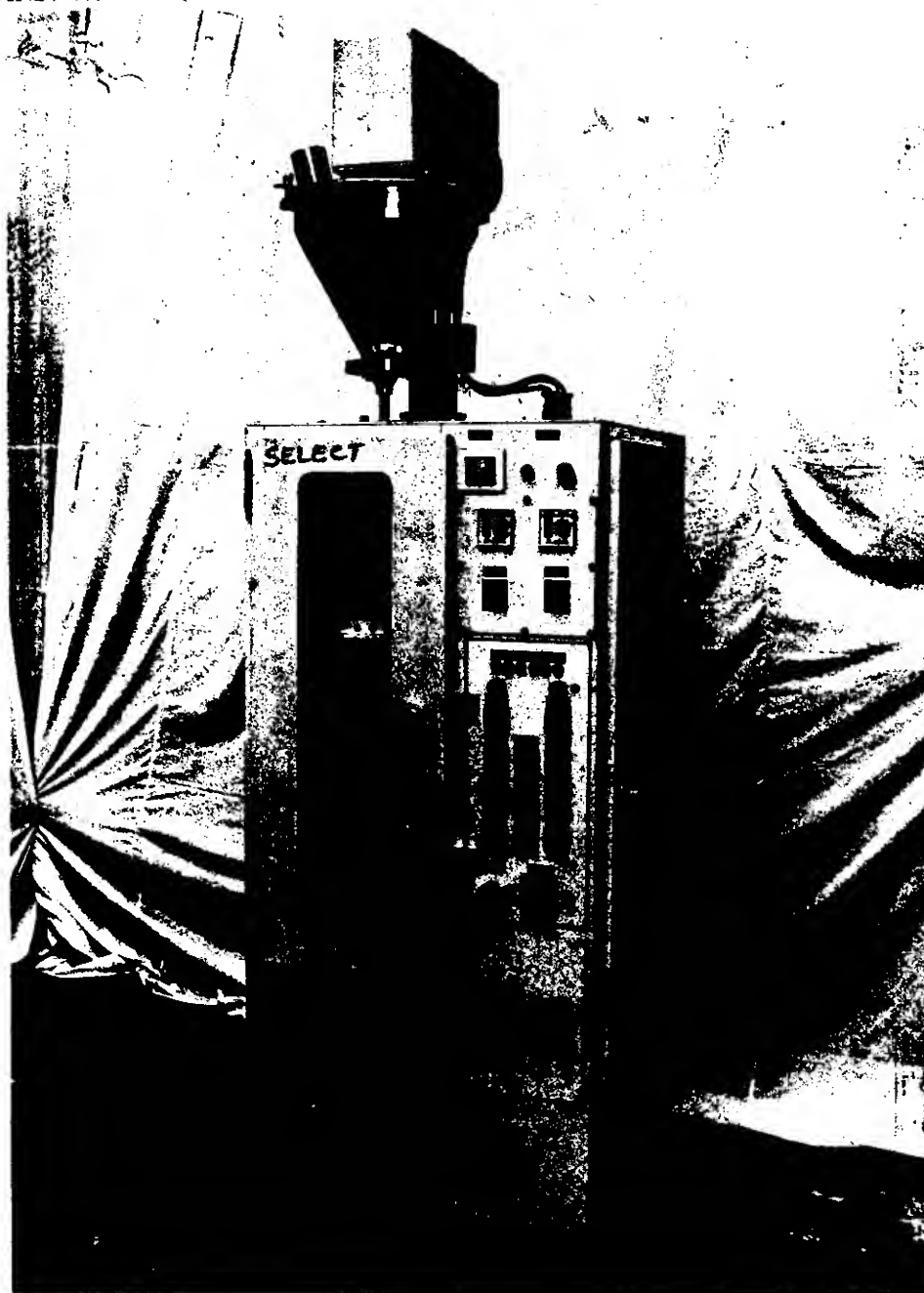
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(288)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

S.O. 110.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the models described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model in respect of automatic filling machine (liquid/viscous) of 'ECO' series with brand name "Select" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Select Packaging Machinery Ltd., C-1/B-886/3, G.I.D.C., Makarpura, Baroda-390 010 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/22:



The model is an automatic filling machine (liquid/viscous). The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 5ml to 5000ml. The machine is designed to fill liquid/viscous. It operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply. The display is of Light Emitting Diode type.

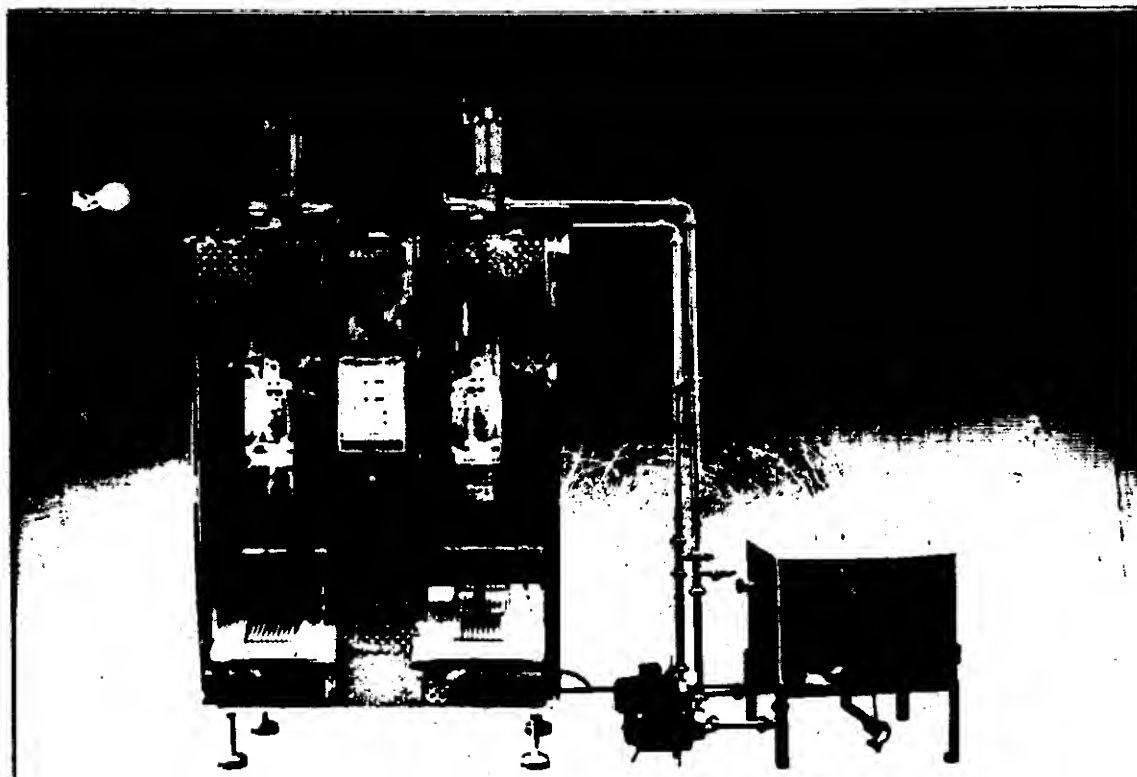
[F. No. WM-21(288)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 111.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सेलेक्ट पैकेजिंग मशीनरी लिमिटेड, सी-1/बी-886/3, जी आई डी सी, मकरपुरा, बड़ौदा-390010 द्वारा विनिर्मित “ईको” शृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (द्रव/स्थान की बाबत) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सेलेक्ट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/21 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। मशीन को 1 ग्रा. से 5 कि.ग्रा. के बीच के किसी भी रेंज को परिदत्त करने के लिए समायोजित किया जा सकता है। संभरण प्रणाली ऑगर फिलर या कप फिलर है। यह मशीन चूर्ण, मसाले, कणिकों आदि जैसे अमुक्त प्रवाही उत्पादों को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

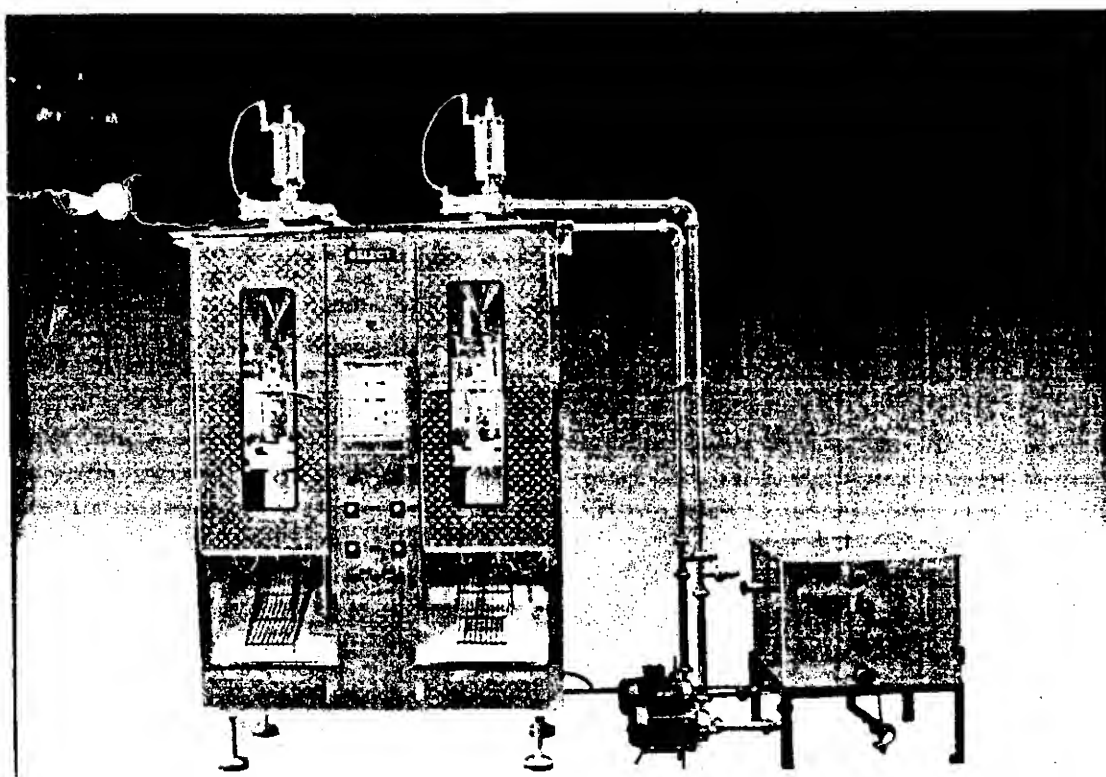
[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(288)/2001 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

S.O. 111.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model in respect of automatic filling machine of 'ECO' series with brand name "Select" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Select Packaging Machinery Ltd., C-1/B-886/3, G.I.D.C., Makarpura, Baroda-390 010 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/21:



The model is an automatic filling machine. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 1g. to 5kg. The feeding system can be Auger filler or cup filler. The machine is designed to fill non-free flowing products such as powder, spices, granules etc. It operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-21(288)/2001]

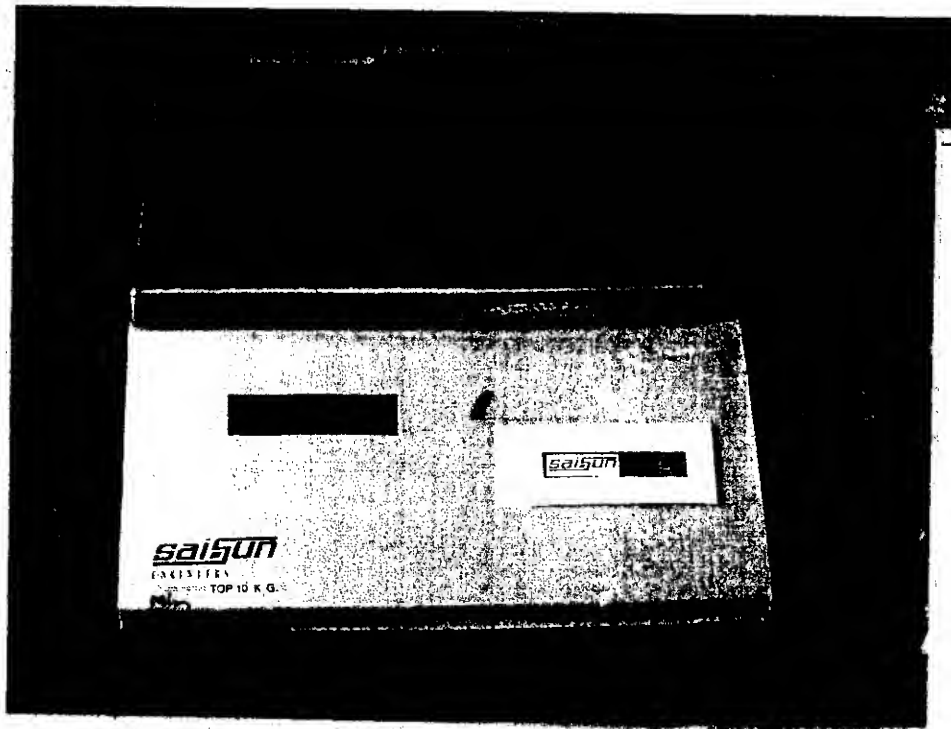
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology.

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 112.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साईसन इंजीनियर्स, एम-92/1, एम आई डी सी एरिया वाल जी, औरंगाबाद-431136 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "टाप" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "साईसन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/231 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल एक लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके स्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(157)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक

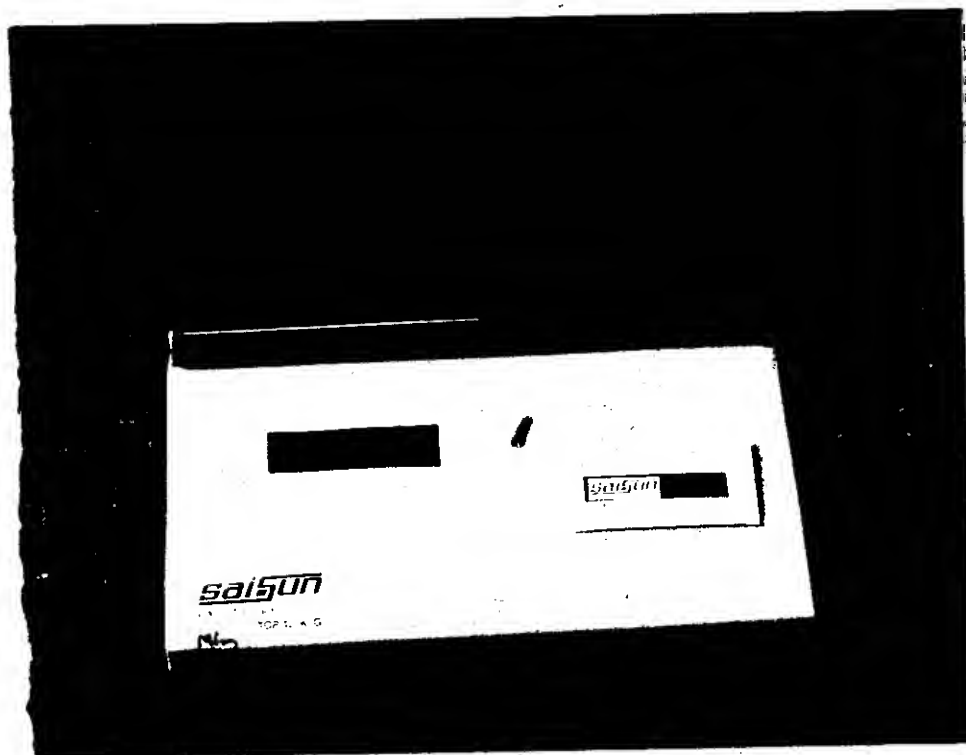
388991/02-10

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

**S.O. 112.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Models described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument of "TOP" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class III) and with brand name "SAISUN" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Saisun Engineers, M-92/1, MIDC Area Walji, Aurangabad-431 136 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/231;

The said model is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode(LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of the section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(157)/2001]

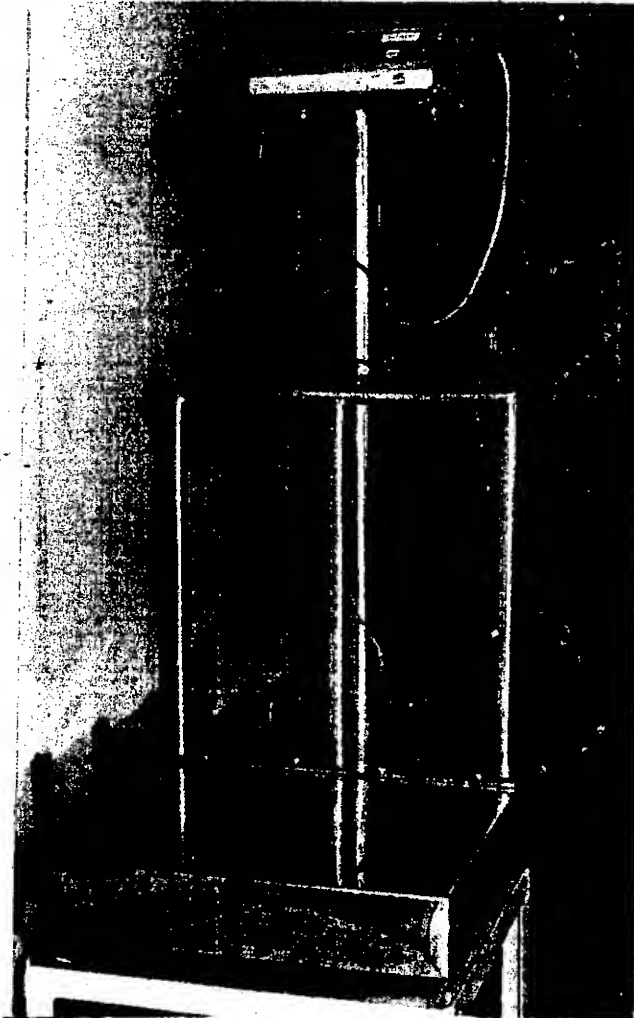
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 113.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साईसन इंजीनियर्स, एम-92/1, एम आई डी सी एरिया वाल जी, औरंगाबाद-431136 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "पाल" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "साईसन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/232 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल एक लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी वेक, ब्रांड और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[भा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(157)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक मा. विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

**S.O. 113.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Models described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument of "PAL" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class III) and with brand name "SAISUN" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Saisun Engineers, M-92/1, MIDC Area Walji, Aurangabad-431 136 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/232;

The said model is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150kg. and minimum capacity 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode(LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of the section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 300 kg. with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(157)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 114.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट माप और मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स फ़ाइन डिजिटल सिस्टम, बी/15-16, अनमोल काम्पलेक्स, भरत पार्टी प्लॉट के समीप, एन.एच. 8, राबड़ी कालोनी, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एफ एन पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफ़ार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फ़ाइन" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/312 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचलित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फ़ार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(49)/2001 ]

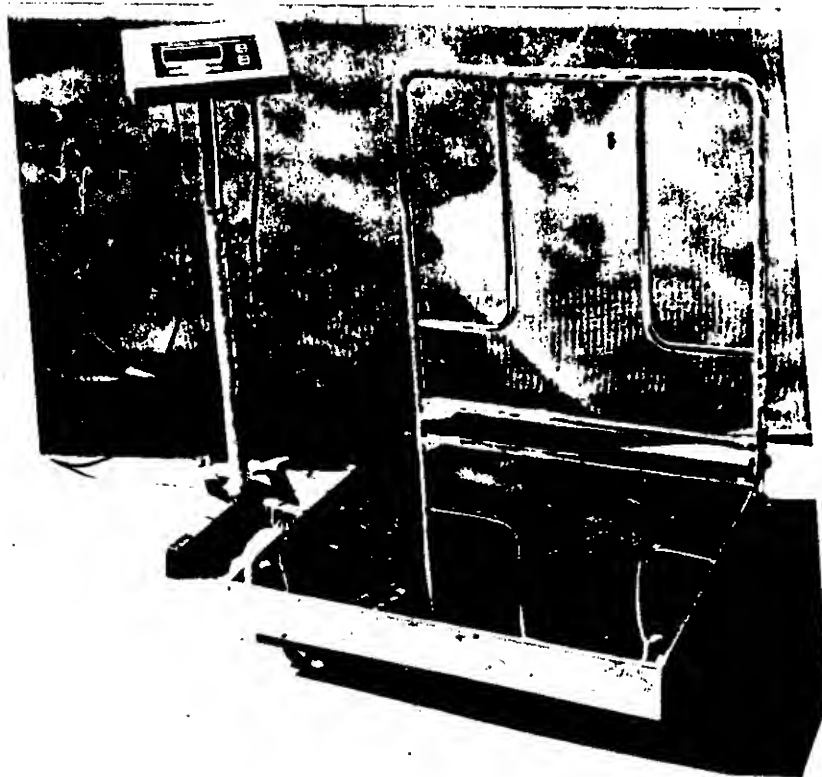
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

**S.O. 114.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic, weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy Class III) of 'FNP' series with brand name "FINE" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Fine Digital System, B/15-16, Anmol Complex, Near Bharat Party Plote, N.H. No. 8, Rabari Colony, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/312;

The said model is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type). The maximum capacity is 30kg and minimum capacity 100g. The value of verification scale interval(e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode(LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 300kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(49)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 115.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स फाइन डिजिटल सिस्टम, बी/15-16, अनमोल काम्पलेक्स, भरत पार्टी प्लाट के समीप, एन.एच. 8, राबड़ी कालोनी, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "एफ एन जे" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फाइन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/310 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 11 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्राम से 50 मि.ग्राम के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 की रेंज में है तथा 100 मि.ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(49)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

**S.O. 115.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic, weighing instrument (table top type) belonging to High accuracy (Accuracy Class II) of 'FNJ' series with brand name "FINE" (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Fine Digital System, B/15-16, Anmol Complex, Near Bharat Party Plote, N.H. No. 8, Rabari Colony, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/310;

The said model is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type). The maximum capacity is 11kg and minimum capacity 50g. The value of verification scale interval(e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode(LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of 36 Section said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with numbers of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value 1 mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(49)/2001

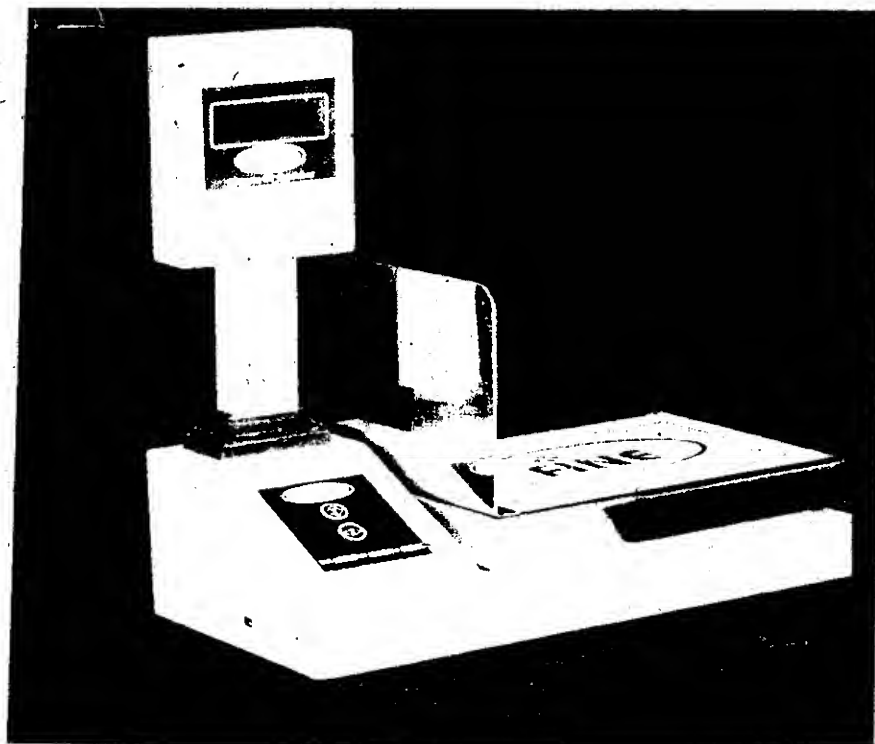
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 116.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स फाइन डिजिटल सिस्टम, बी/15-16, अनमोल काम्पलेक्स, भरत पार्टी प्लाट के समीप, एन.एच. 8, राबड़ी कोलोनी, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एफ एन जे" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फाइन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/311 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की 100 मि.ग्राम से 2 ग्राम के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 मूल्य की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(49)/2001]

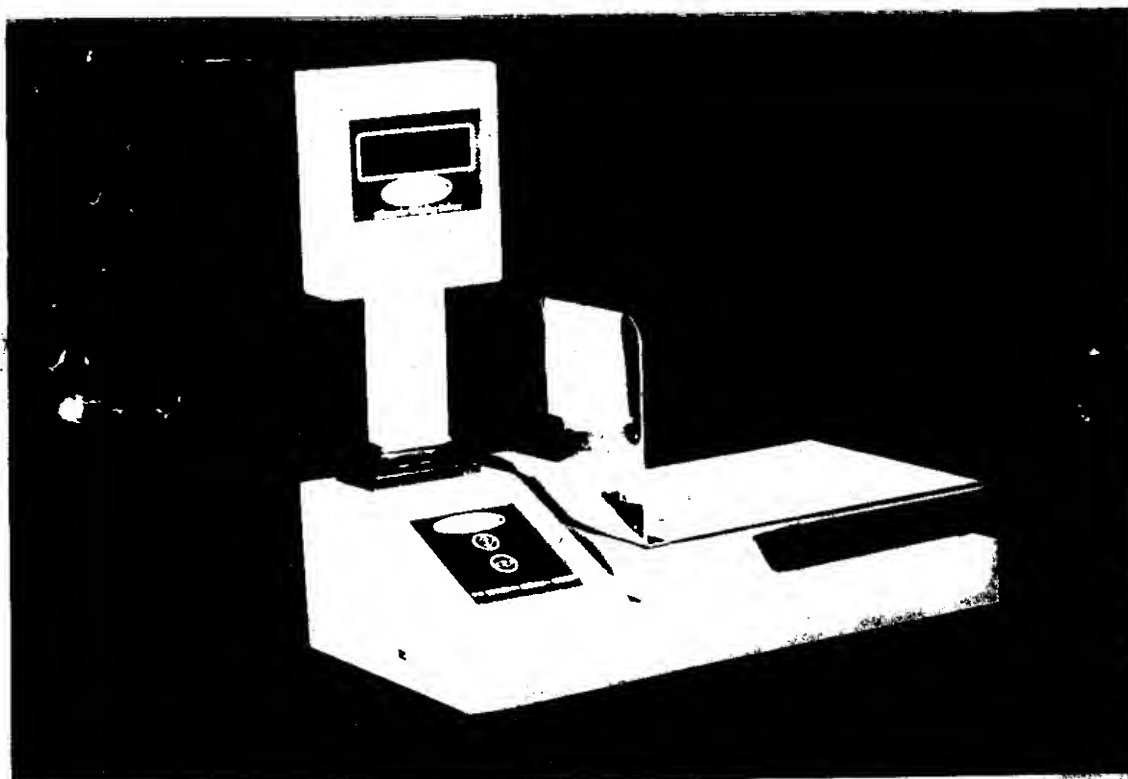
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

**S.O. 116.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) belonging to Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class III) with digital display of 'FNT' series with brand name "FINE" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Fine Digital System, B/15-16, Anmol Complex, Near Bharat Party Plote, N.H. No. 8, Rabari Colony, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/311:

The said model is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 20kg. and minimum capacity of 40g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode(LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(49)/2001]

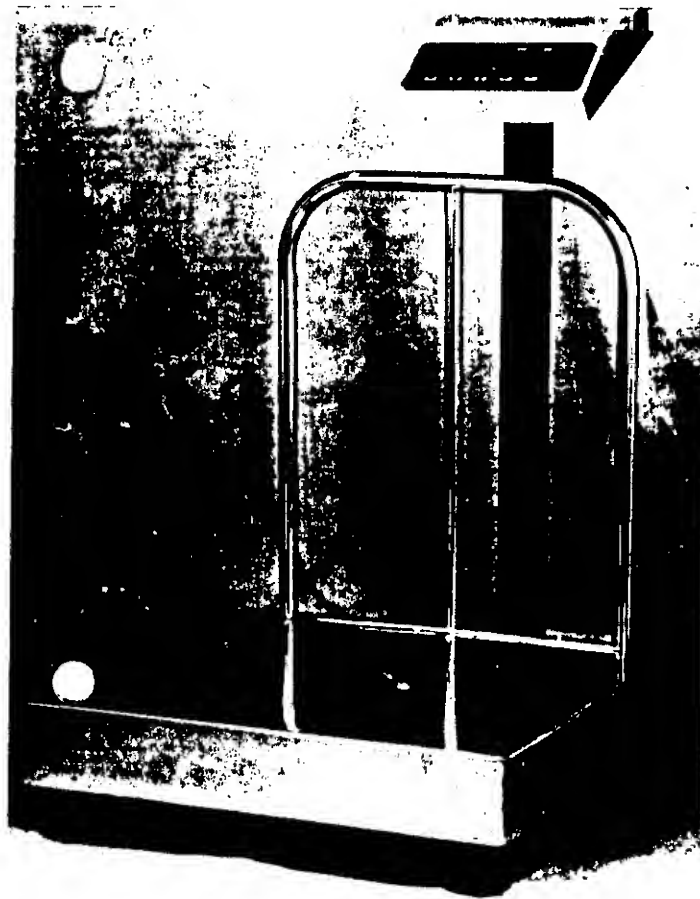
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 117.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स माइक्रो-वे, बी 1/1, राम गिरधर इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट विट्ठलवाड़ी स्टेशन रोड, विट्ठलवाड़ी जिला थाणे-421003 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एम डब्ल्यू पी" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसंचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "माइक्रो-वे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/256 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) एक लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 20 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 500 मि.ग्रा. 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(218)/2001]

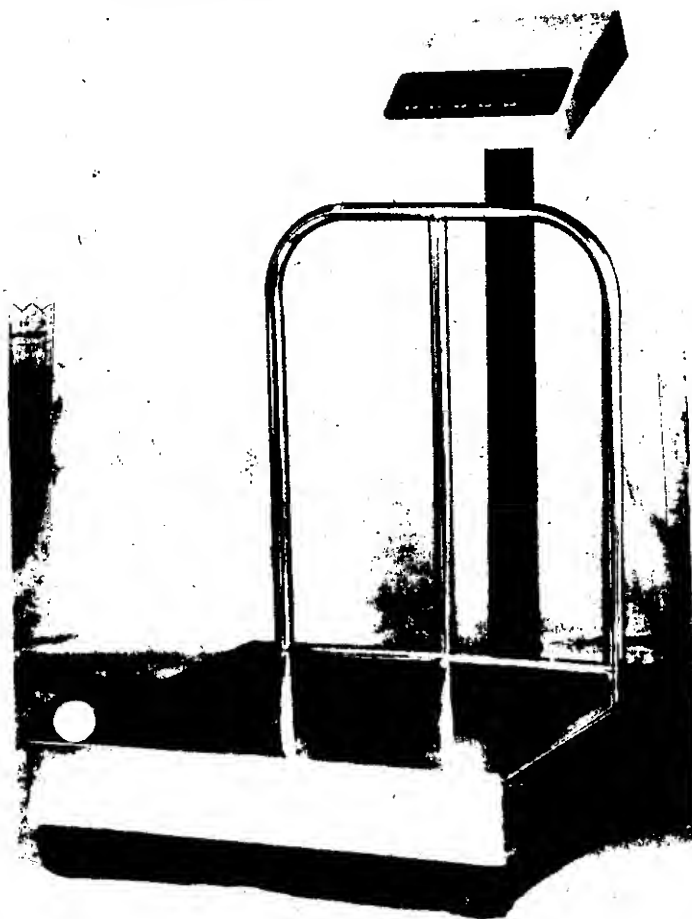
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विभागीय माप यंत्र

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

S.O. 117.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MWP" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "MICRO-WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Micro-Weigh, B1/1/1 Ram Gridhar Industrial Estate, Vithalwadi Station Road, Vithalwadi, Dist. Thane-421003 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/256;

The said model (figure given) is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 120kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and frequency 50 Hertz alternate current power supply:



And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 300kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(218)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

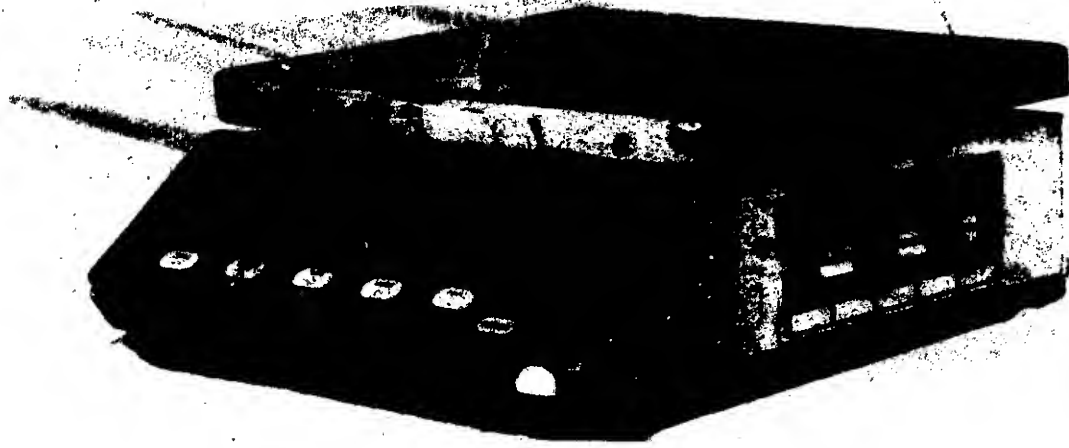


नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 118.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथावस्था बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स माइक्रो-वे, बी 1/1, राम गिरधर इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट विट्ठलवाड़ी स्टेशन रोड, विट्ठलवाड़ी द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एम डब्ल्यू डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "माइक्रोवेट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/255 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 मूल्य की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिनमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं: डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(218)/2001]

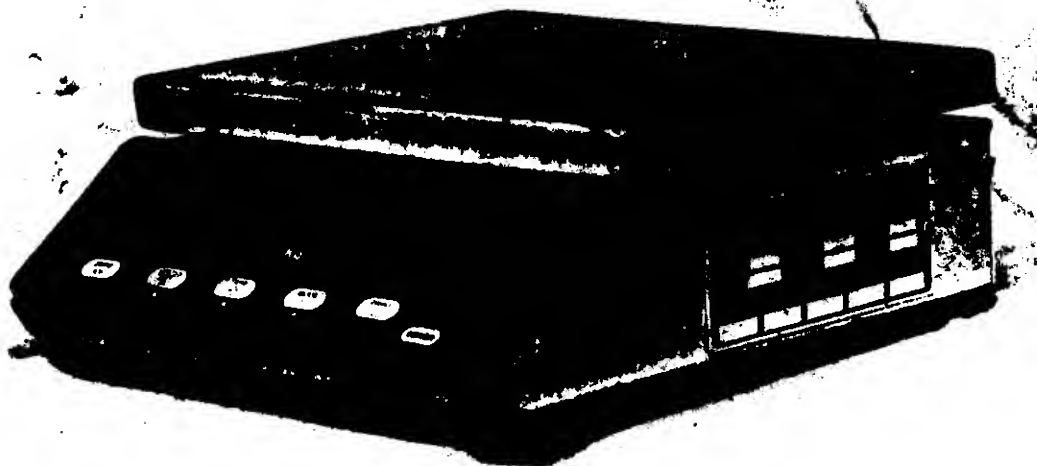
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

S.O. 118.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MWW" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "MICRO-WEIGH" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Micro-Weigh, B1/1, Ram Gridhar Industrial Estate, Vithalwadi Station Road, Vithalwadi, Dist. Thane-421003 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/255:

The said model (figure given) is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 12kg and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and frequency 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model have been manufactured.

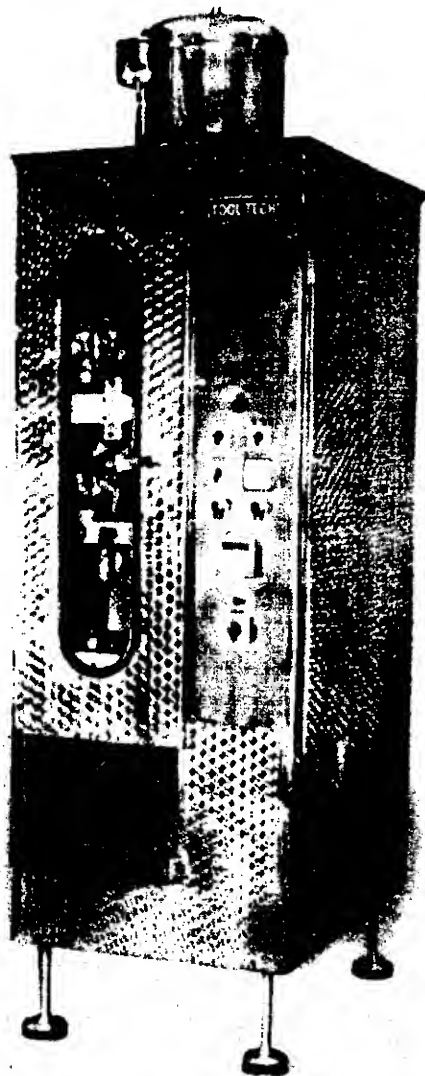
[F. No. WM-21(218)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 119.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में, वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टूल टेक, प्लॉट संख्या 21, सी आई ई, गांधी नगर, बाला नगर, हैदराबाद-500037 द्वारा विनिर्मित "एल पी-1000" शृंखला की स्वतः-भरण मशीन (अश्यान द्रव फिल्टर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "टूल टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/313 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल स्वतः-भरण मशीन (अश्यान द्रव फिल्टर) है। इसको 2 मिली लीटर से 1000 मिली लीटर या इसके समतुल्य भार के किसी भी रेंज में परिदूत करने के लिए समायोजित किया जा सकता है। यह प्रति मिनट 15-20 पाऊंच (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन को खनिज जल, दूध, बटर मिल्क, अरक जैसे अश्यान द्रवों को भरे जाने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। यह 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।

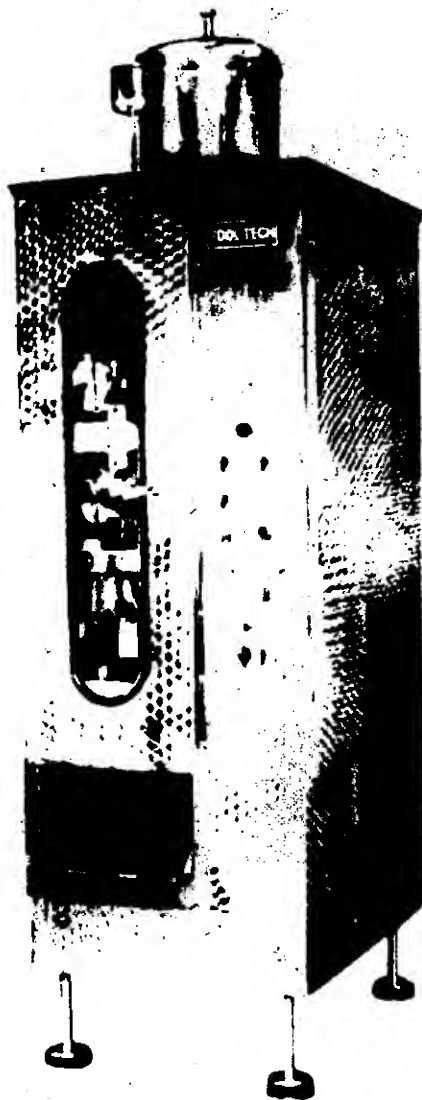
[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(114)/2001 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

S.O. 119.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of automatic filling machine (non-viscous liquid filler) of 'LP-1000' series with brand name "Tool Tech" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Tool Tech, Plot No. 21, CIE, Gandhi Nagar, Balanagar, Hyderabad-500037 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/313:



The model is automatic filling machine (non-viscous liquid filler). The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 2ml to 1000ml or in equivalent weight. It can fill 15-20 pouches per minute (maximum). The machine is designed to fill non-viscous liquids like mineral water, milk, butter milk, arrack, etc. It operates on 230 volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

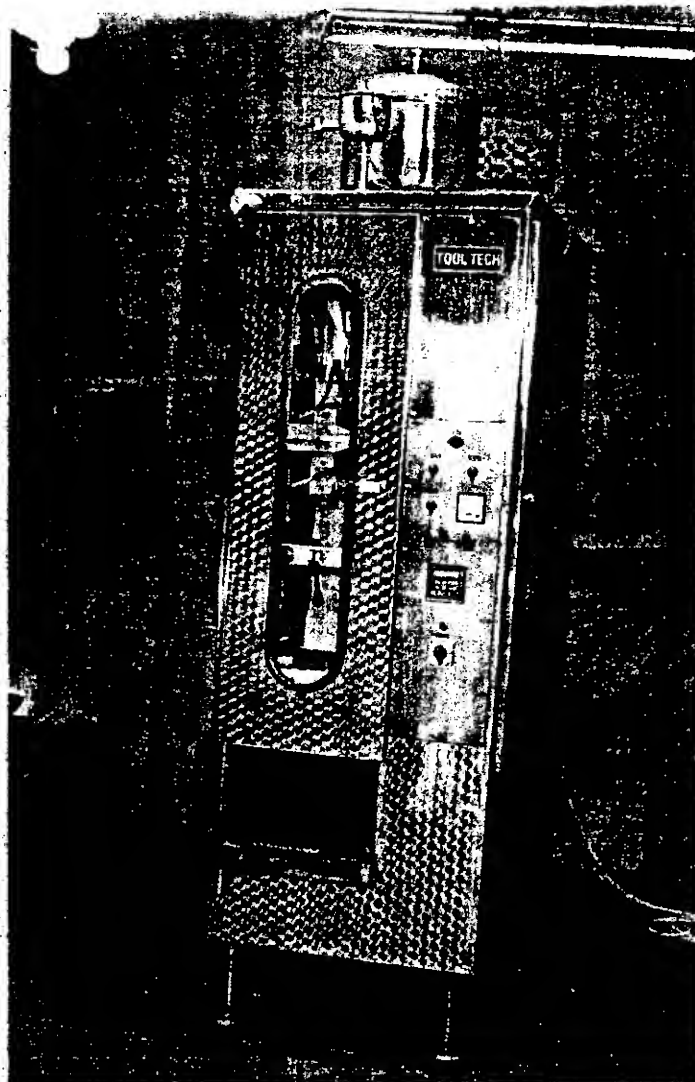
[F. No. WM-21(114)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 120.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टूल टेक, प्लॉट संख्या 21, सी आई ई, गांधी नगर, बाला नगर, हैदराबाद-500037 द्वारा विनिर्मित "एल पी-500" शृंखला की स्वतः भरण मशीन (अश्यान द्रव फिलर) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "टूल टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/314 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त माडल स्वतः भरण मशीन (अश्यान द्रव फिलर) है। इसको 2 मि.ली. से 500 मि.ली. में समतुल्य भार में परिदत्त करने के लिए समायोजित किया जा सकता है। यह प्रति मिनट 15-20 पाऊंच (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन को खनिज जल, दुग्ध, बटर मिल्क, अरक जैसे अश्यान द्रवों को भरे जाने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। यह 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।

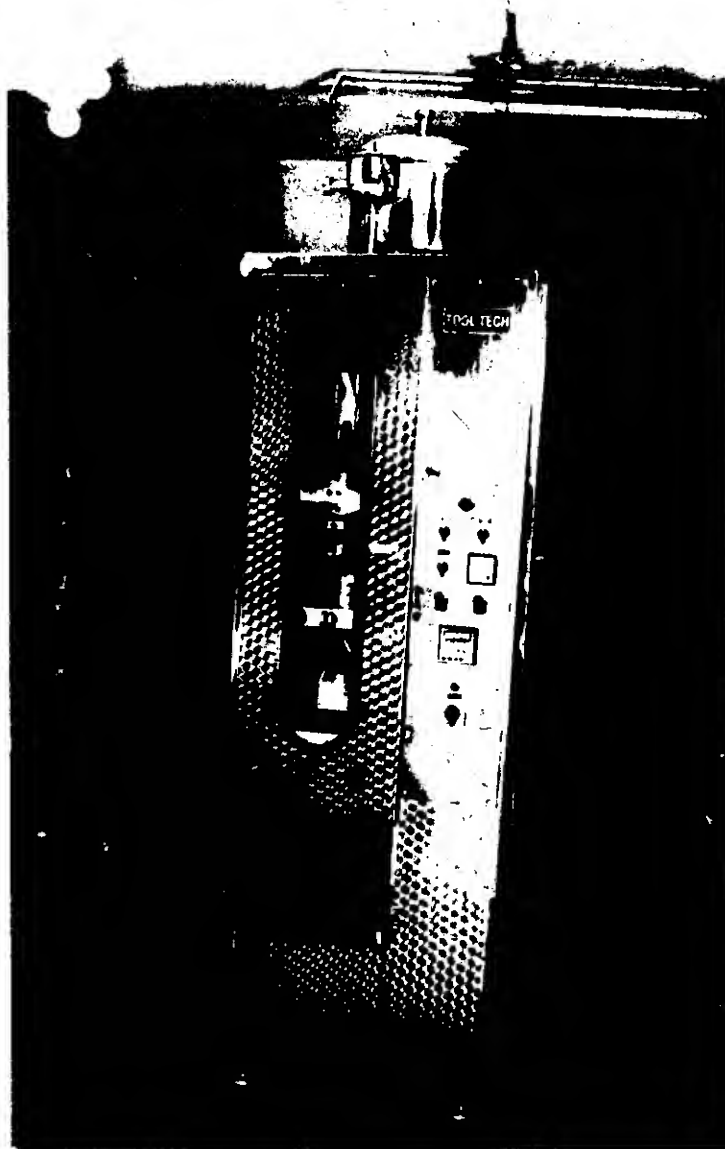
[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(114)/2001 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

**S.O. 120.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of automatic filling machine (non-viscous liquid filler) of 'LP-500' series with brand name "Tool Tech" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Tool Tech, Plot No. 21, CIE, Gandhi Nagar, Balanagar, Hyderabad-500037 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/314;



The model is automatic filling machine (non-viscous liquid filler). The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 2ml to 500ml or in equivalent weight. It can fill 15–20 pouches per minute (maximum). The machine is designed to fill non-viscous liquids like mineral water, milk, butter milk, arrack, etc. It operates on 230 volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-21(114)/2001]

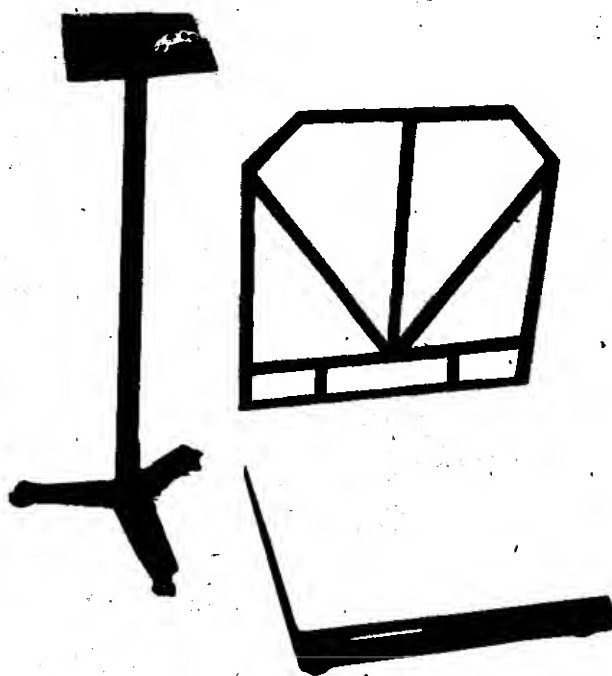
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

**का.आ. 121.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ऑटो वेट ट्रांस इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कार्पोरेशन, प्लॉट सं. 13/3515/ए आई ए/बी, गणेश कालोनी, विद्यानगर, हुबली-580021 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “ए पी डब्ल्यू” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “आटो वेट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/320 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति देखें) एक लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही वर्ग खंड है, जिसकी भुजाएं 600 × 600 मि.मि. हैं। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें ‘के’ धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 27(293)/2001]

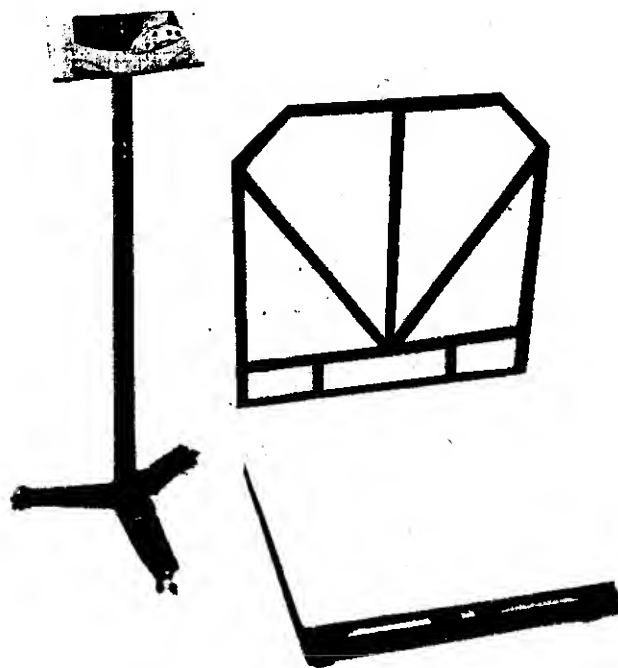
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

**S.O. 121.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication belonging to Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of 'APW' series with brand name "AUTOWEIGHT" (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Auto-weight Transelectronics Corporation, Plot No. 13/3515/A1A/B, Ganesh Colony, Vidyanagar, Hubli-580021 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/320:

The said model (the figure given) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type). The maximum capacity is 120kg and minimum capacity 400g. The value of verification scale interval(e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of square section of side 600 mm×600 mm. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply:



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 300kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(293)/2001

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

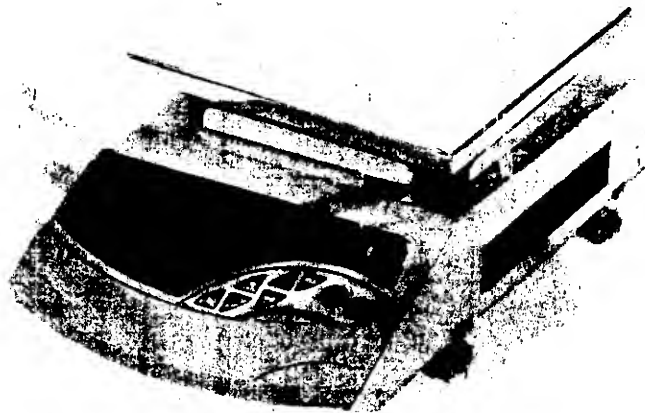


नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 122.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ऑटो चेट ट्रांस इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कॉर्पोरेशन, प्लॉट सं. 13/3515/ए आई ए/बी, गणेश कालोनी, विद्यानगर, हुबली-580021 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ए के डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आटो चेट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/319 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। संस्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही वर्ग खंड है, जिसकी भुजाएं 240 × 240 मि.मि. हैं। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(293)/2001]

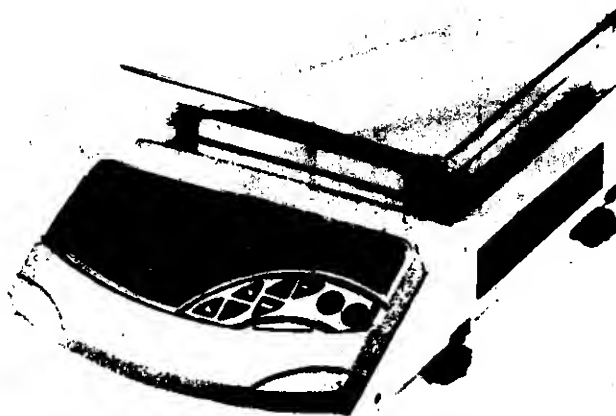
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2002

**S.O. 122.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication belonging to Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of 'AKW' series with brand name "AUTOWEIGHT" (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Autoweight Transelectronics Corporation, Plot No. 13/3515/AIA/B, Ganesh Colony, Vidyanagar, Hubli-580021 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/319:

The said model (the figure given) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type). The maximum capacity is 12kg and minimum capacity 40g. The value of verification scale interval(e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of square section of side 240 mm×240 mm. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5000 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(293)/2001]

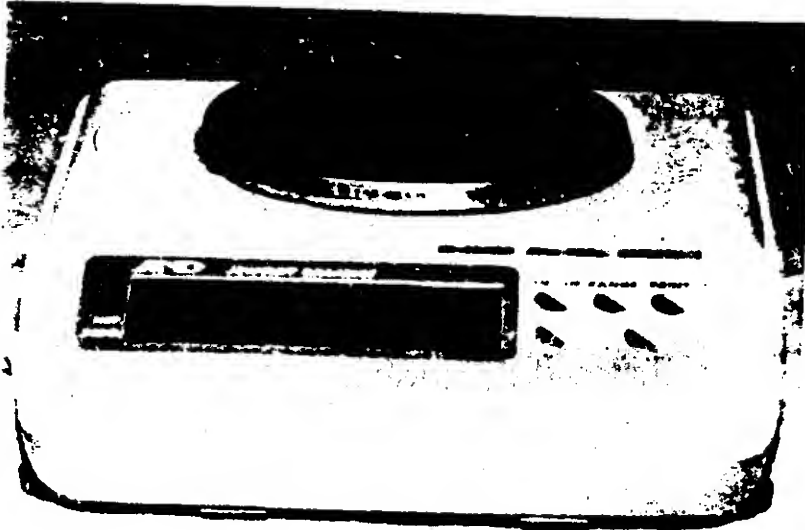
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 123.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए एंड डी कम्पनी लि., 3-23-14 हिमाशी आई के बुकुरो, तोशिमाम्बु टोक्यो 170 जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और इन्डलैब इम्पेक्स, पी पी 107, मोर्य इन्कलेव, पीतमपुरा, दिल्ली-110034 द्वारा भारत में विक्रीत उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 23) वाले "ई के जी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एंड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/02 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल अंकक सूचन सहित टेबल टॉप प्रकार की अस्वचालित तोलन मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है और जो उच्च (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) की है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि.ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श यूनिट द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार/उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 के रेंज में है और 100 मि. ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(46)/97]

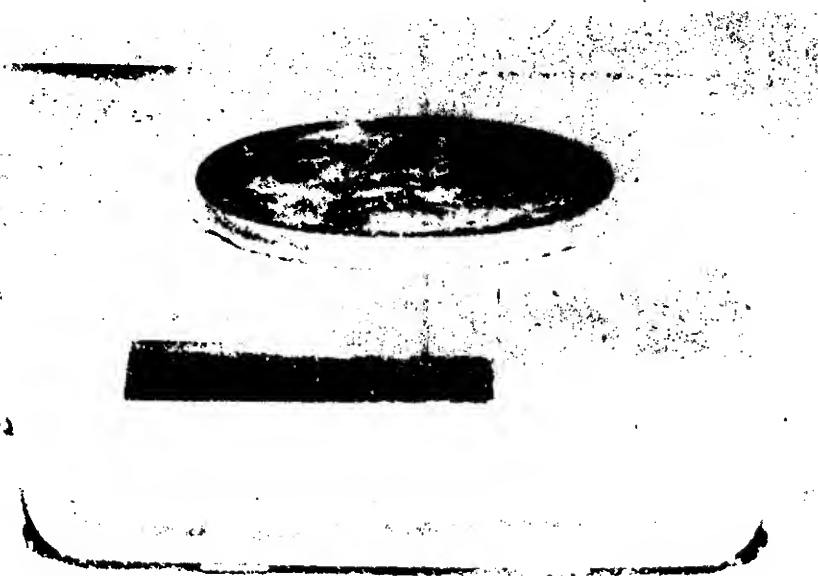
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

**S.O. 123.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type) with digital indication of "EK-G" series belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy class II) and with brand name "AND" (hereinafter referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. A & D Company Ltd., 3-23-14 Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170 Japan and marketed in India by M/s Indlab Impex, PP-107, Maurya Enclave, Pitampura, Delhi-110 034 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/02/02;

The said model is a load cell based non-automatic weighing machine of table top type with digital indication of maximum capacity 200g, minimum capacity 200 mg and belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy class II). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. The display unit is of Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) type. The instrument operates on 220 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value to  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(46)/97]

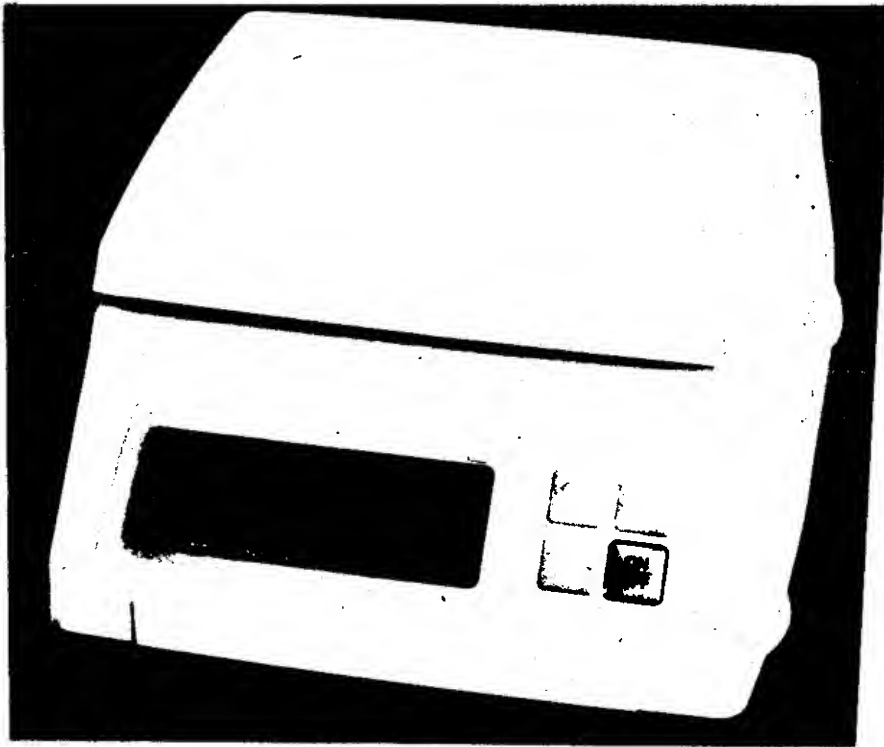
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

**का.आ. 124.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सी ए एस वेईंग इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 568, उद्योग विहार, फेज-5, गुडगांव-122016 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "एस डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सी ए एस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/83 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) विकृति मसवी भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 10<sup>4</sup> से 50,000 के रेंज में है तथा 100 मि. ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1 × 10<sup>-6</sup>, 2 × 10<sup>-6</sup> या 5 × 10<sup>-6</sup> है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(751)/2003]

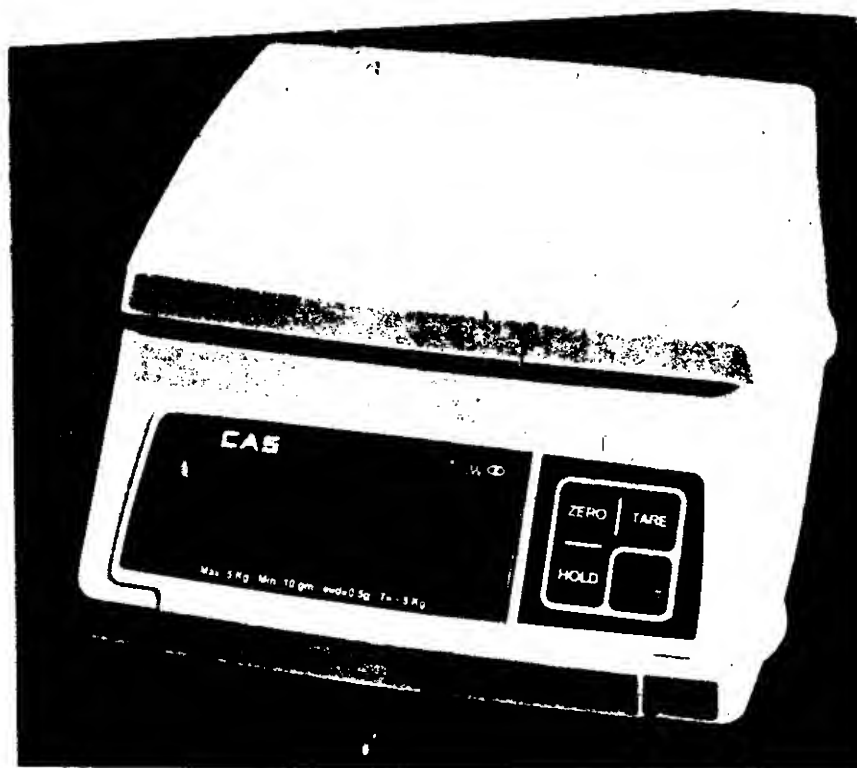
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

**S.O. 124.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SW" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "CAS" manufactured by M/s. CAS Weighing India Private limited, 568, Udyog Vihar, Phase V, Gurgaon-122 016, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/83;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval value (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(151)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 125.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ट्रांस ड्यूसर्ज इण्डिया, बी-III, मायापुरी इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस-1, दिल्ली-110064 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एल टी एस" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "लिनियर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/323 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप) प्रकार को तोलन उपकरण है और जो मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श यूनिट प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 के रेंज में हैं और 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 के रेंज में हैं तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(69)/98]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, अधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

**S.O. 125.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic, weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class III) and of LTS series with brand name 'LINEAR', manufactured by M/s Transducers India, B-III, Mayapuri Industrial Area, Phase-I, Delhi-110 064 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/01/323;

The said model is a non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 30 kg, minimum capacity 100 g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5g. The display unit is of light emitting diode. The instrument operates on 220 V, 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value to  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(69)/98]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

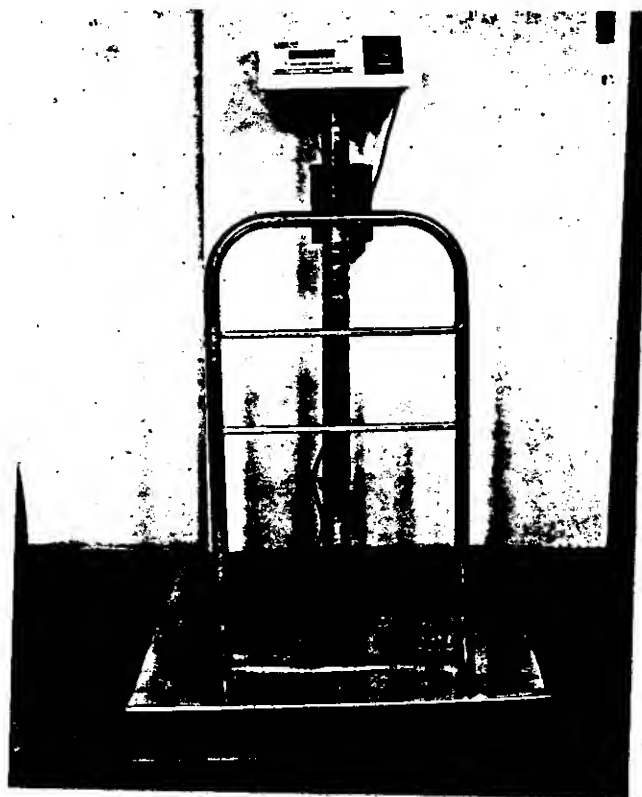


नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

**का.आ. 126.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और 8 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ट्रांस ड्यूसर्ज इण्डिया, बी-III, मायापुरी इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस-1, दिल्ली-110064 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एल पी एस" श्रृंखला के अस्वचलित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "लिनियर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/324 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचलित (प्लेट फार्म) प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है और जो मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श यूनिट का है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(69)/98]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

S.O. 126.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (Accuracy Class III) and of LPS series with brand name 'LINEAR', manufactured by M/s Transducers India, B-III, Mayapuri Industrial Area, Phase-I, Delhi-110 064 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/01/324 :

The said model is a non-automatic weighing instrument (platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 200 kg. minimum capacity 400g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval(e) is 20g. The display unit is of light emitting diode. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 300kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value to  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(69)/98]

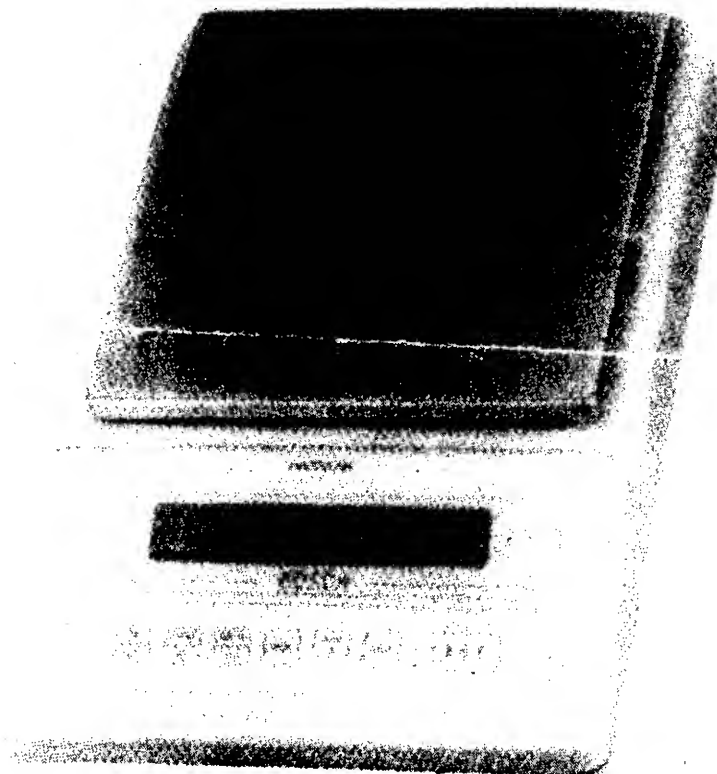
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 127.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ओसा इंडस्ट्रियल प्राडक्ट्स प्रा. लि. पो बा नं. 42, ओसा काप्लेक्स, जगाधरी रोड, अम्बाला केन्ट-133001 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "आई एंड डी टी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इन्डोसा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/75 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल भार सेल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 0.1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 1000 से कम ( $\text{एन} \leq 1000$ ) तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(49)/2000 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

S.O. 127.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument with digital display (Table Top) belonging to medium accuracy (accuracy class III) of 'IND-T' series with brand name "INDOSAW" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Osaw Industrial Products Pvt. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 42, Osaw Complex, Jagdhri Road, Ambala Cantt-133001, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/75;

The said model is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 1000g and minimum capacity of 2g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 0.1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply ;



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity up to 50 kg with number of verification scale interval (n) upto 10,000 ( $n \leq 10,000$ ) and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(49)/2000]

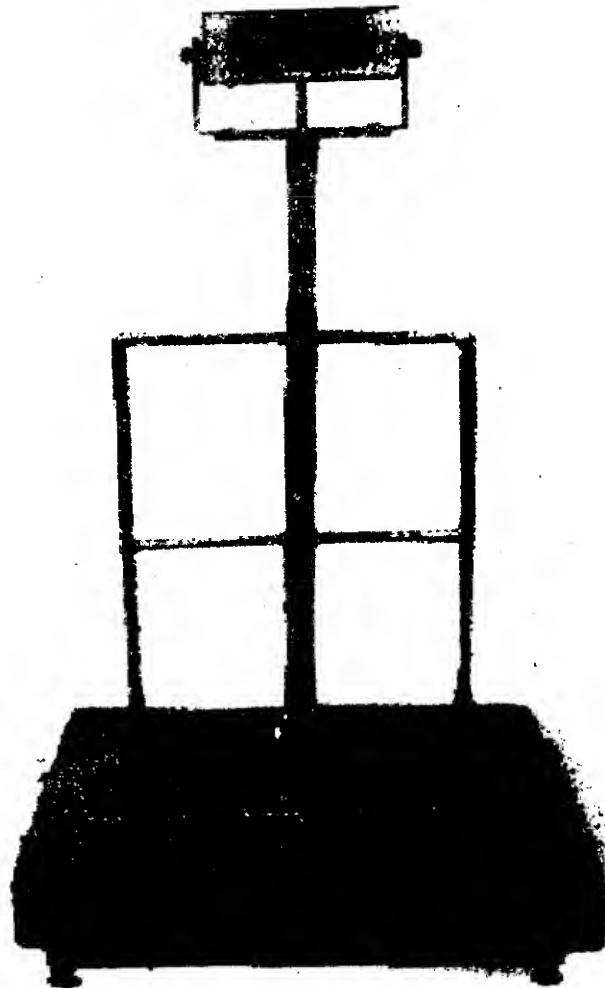
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 128.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ओसा इंडस्ट्रियल प्राइवेट्स प्रा. लि. पो. बा. नं. 42, ओसा कालेक्स, जगाधरी रोड, अम्बाला केन्ट-133001 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "आई एन डी टी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इन्डोसा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/76 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल भार सेल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. सी. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी शृंखला के उसी मॉडल, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 10000 से कम (एन  $\leq$  10000) तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

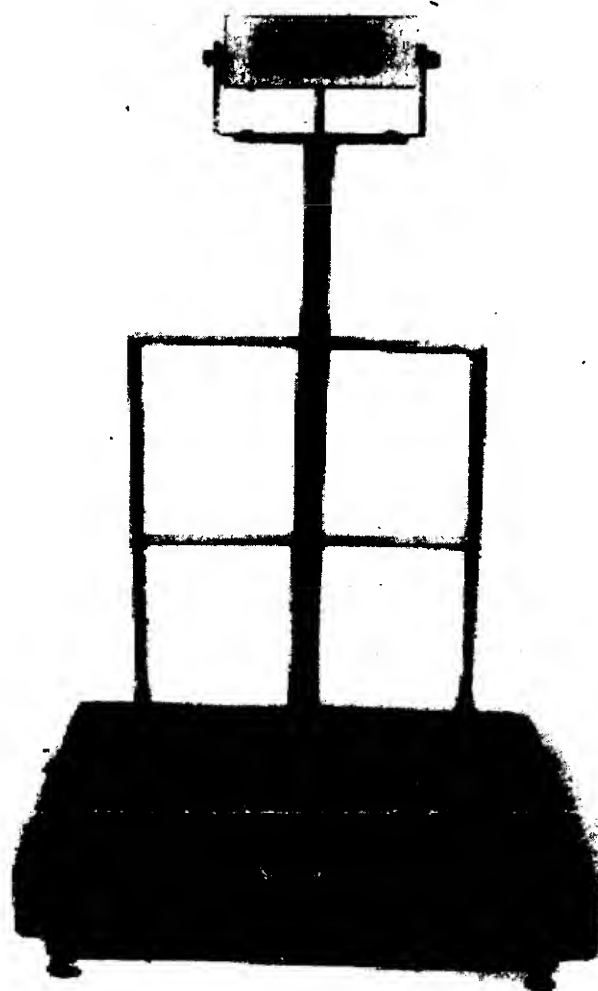
[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(49)/2000 ]

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

S.O. 128.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument with digital display (Platform Type) belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy Class III) of 'IND-P' series with brand name "INDOSAW" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Osaw Industrial Products Pvt., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 42, Osaw Complex, Jagadhri Road, Ambala Cantt-133001, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/76;

The said model is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 50kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity upto 300kg with number of verification scale (n) upto 10,000 ( $n \leq 10,000$ ) and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-2 I(49)/2000]

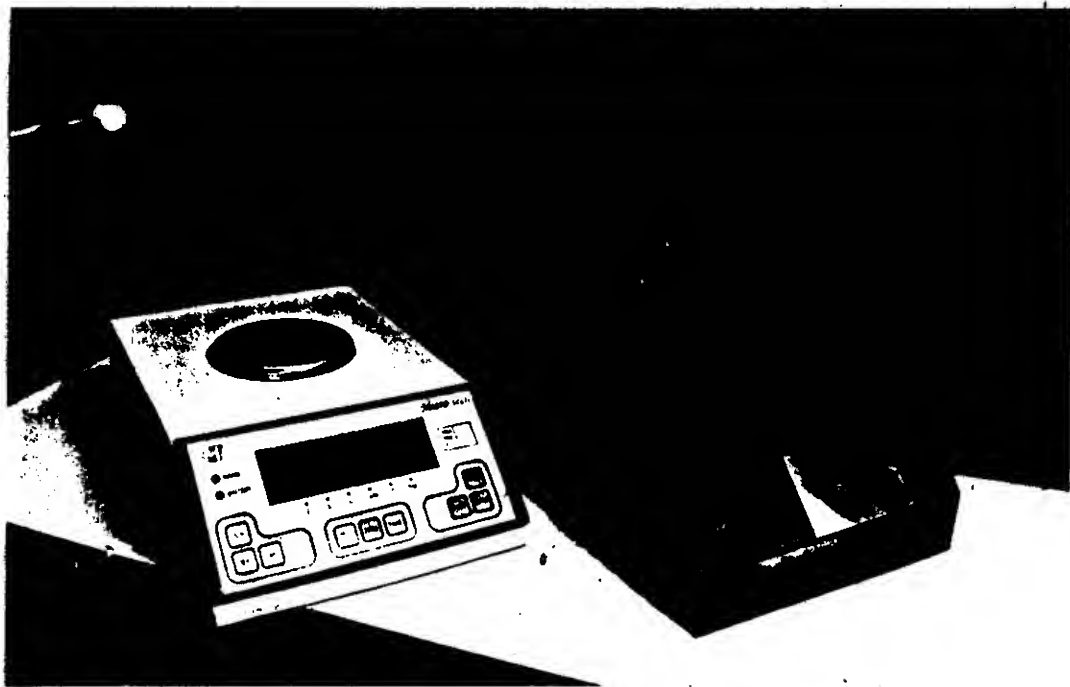
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 129.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मात्रक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स माइक्रो टेक सिस्टम्स, दुर्गा होटल के पीछे-पुणे-बंगलौर रोड, कराड (मल्कापुर) जिला सतरा (महाराष्ट्र), द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "एम जे डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित इलेक्ट्रानिक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "माइक्रो टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/91 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) विकृति मापी भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 12 कि.ग्रा. तक 1 ग्रा. और 12 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक तथा 22 कि.ग्रा. तक के रेंज में 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 के रेंज में है और 100 मि.ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(137)/2000 ]

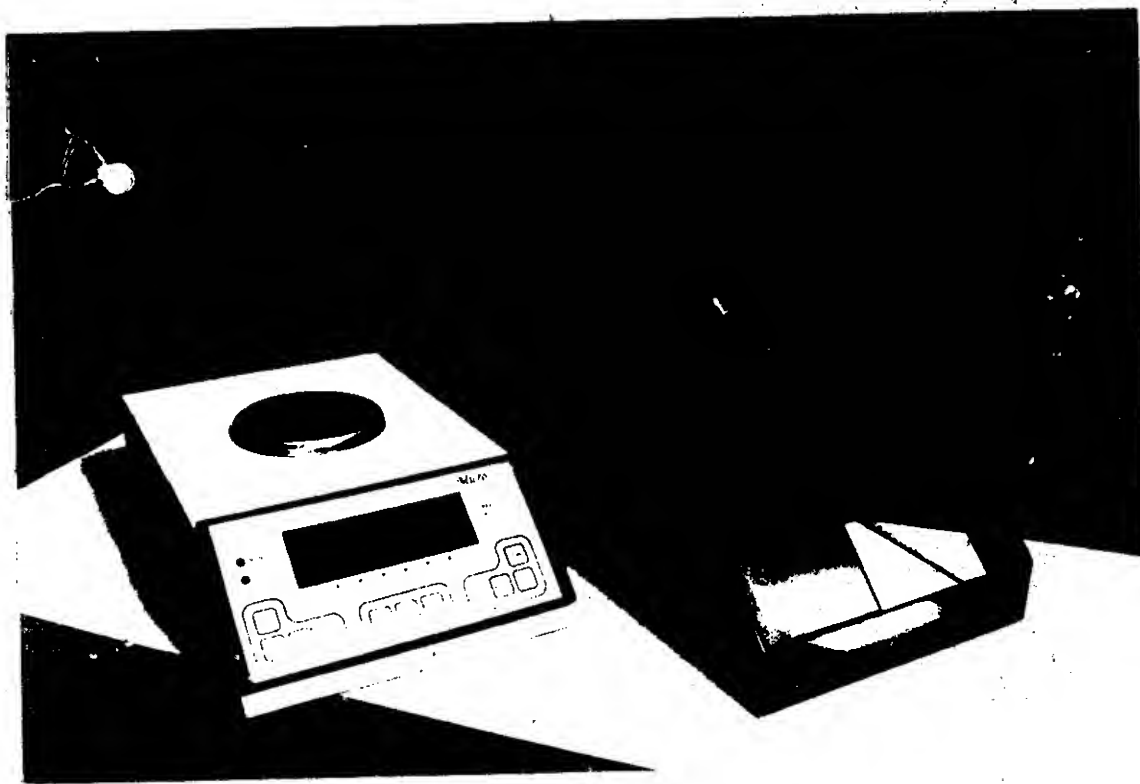
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

**S.O. 129.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MJW" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "MICO-TECH" manufactured by M/s Micro-ech Systems, Behind Durga Hotel Pune-Bangalore Road, Karad (Malkapur District), Satra, (Maharashtra) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/91:

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based dual range weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 22 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval value (e) is 1g upto 12kg and 2g in the range above 12kg and upto 22kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply:



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg, and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(137)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

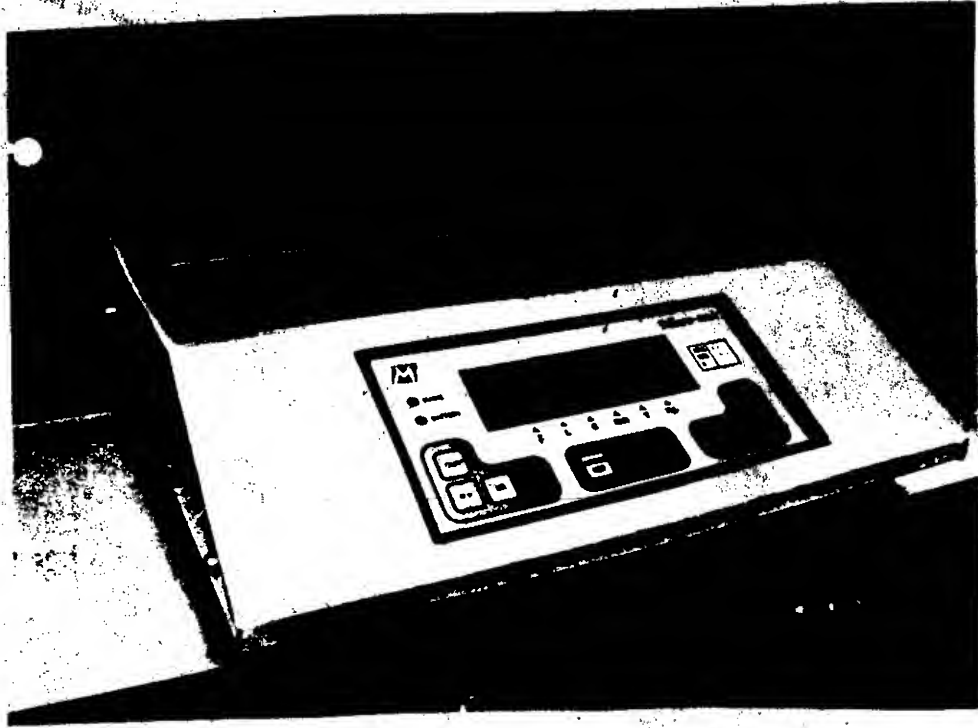


नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 130.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स माइक्रो टेक सिस्टम्स, दुर्गा होटल के पीछे-पुणे-बंगलौर रोड, कराड (मल्कापुर) जिला सतारा (महाराष्ट्र), द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एम टी टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "माइक्रो टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/94 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) विकृति मापी भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्युत्कलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 के रेंज में है और 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(137)/2000 ]

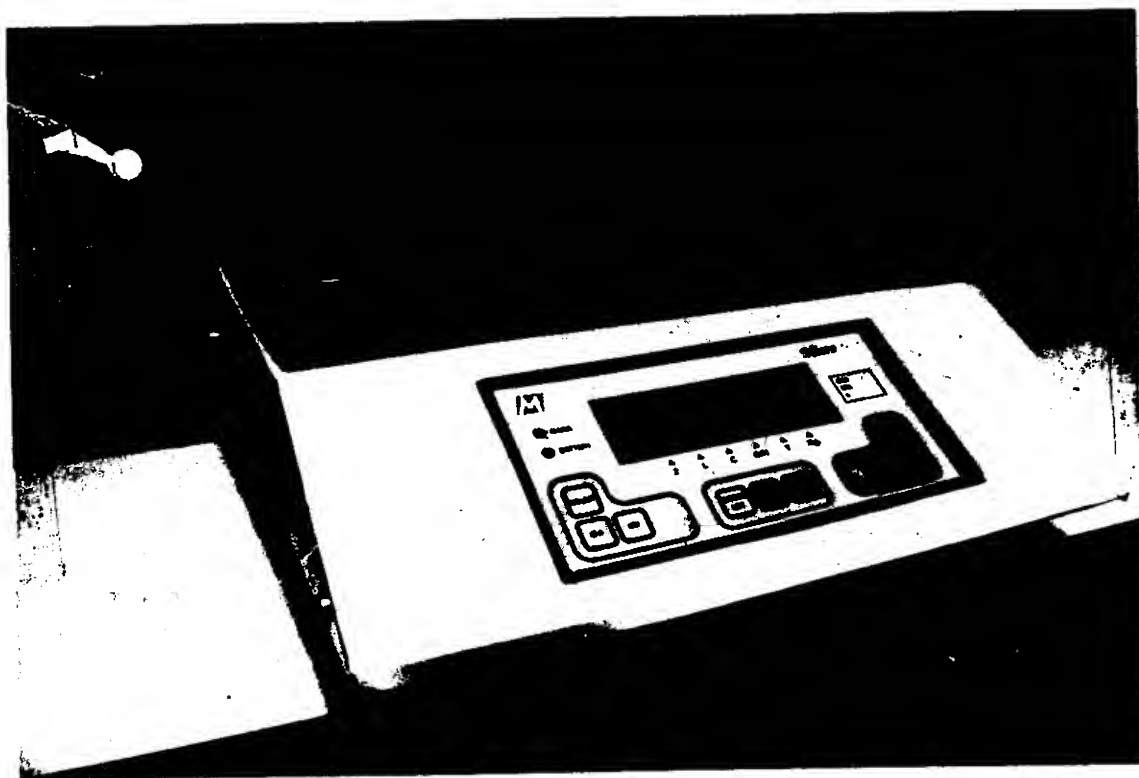
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

S.O. 130.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MTT" series of Medium accuracy (accuracy class III) and with brand name "MICRO-TECH" manufactured by M/s. Micro-tech Systems, Behind Durga Hotel, Pune-Bangalore Road, Karad (Malkapur) District, Satara (Maharashtra) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/92;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 3kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval 'e' value is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(137)/2000]

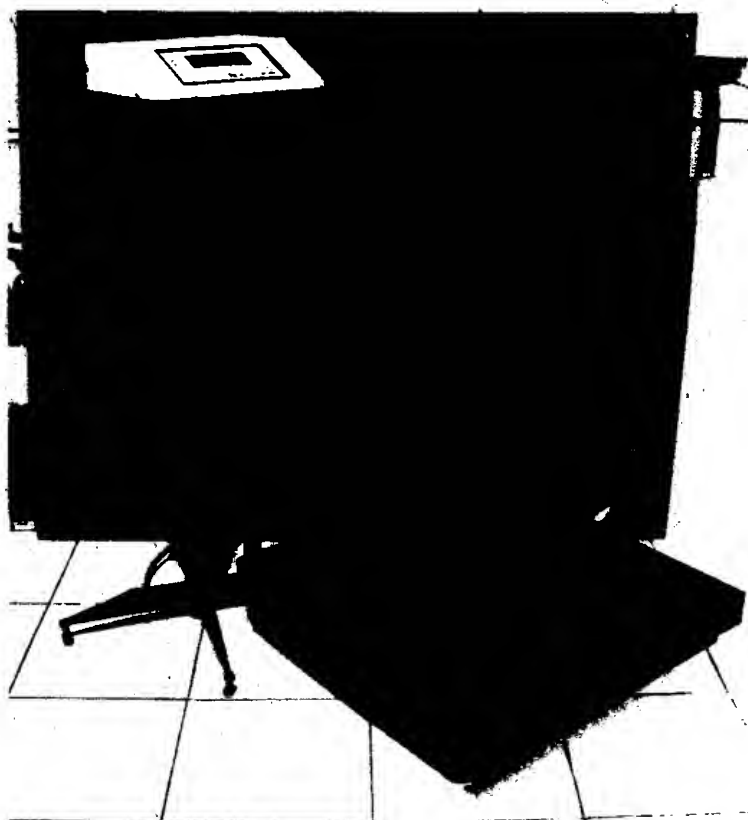
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

**का.आ.131.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स माइक्रो टेक सिस्टम्स, दुर्गा होटल के पीछे-पुणे-बंगलौर रोड, कराड (मल्कापुर) जिला सतारा (महाराष्ट्र), द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "एम पी टी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित इलेक्ट्रनिक अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "माइक्रो टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/93 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) विकृति मापी भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(137)/2000 ]

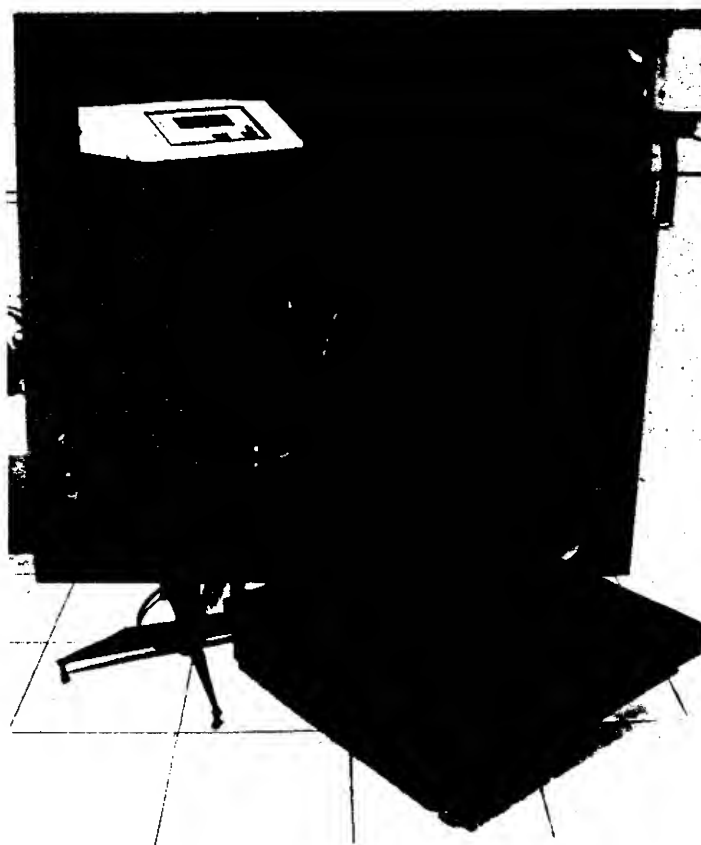
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

**S.O. 131.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MPT" series of Medium accuracy (accuracy class III) and with brand name "MICRO-TECH" manufactured by M/s Micro-Tech Systems, Behind Durga Hotel, Pune-Bangalore Road, Karad (Malkapur) District, Satara, (Maharashtra) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/93:

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based dual range weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 120kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval value (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50-Hertz alternate current power supply:



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 300kg, and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(137)/2000]

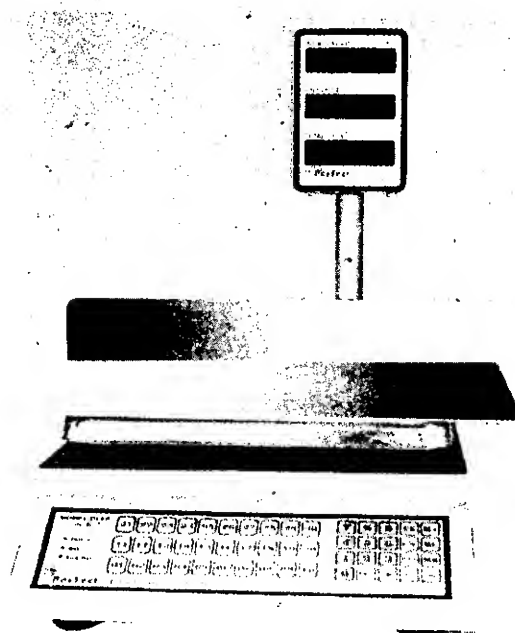
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 132.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स परफेक्ट इन्डस्ट्रीज सी बी-210 नरायणा, रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली-110028 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "पी ई टी पी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "परफेक्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/73 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) भार सेल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी मिश्रान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50000 के रेंज में और 100 मि. ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^0$ ,  $2 \times 10^0$  या  $5 \times 10^0$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(146)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

38896/02-15

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

S.O. 132.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PETP" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "PERFECT" manufactured by M/s Perfect Industries, CB-210, Naraina, Ring Road, New Delhi-110028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/73:

The said Model (the figure given below) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 250g. The verification scale interval value (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(146)/2000]

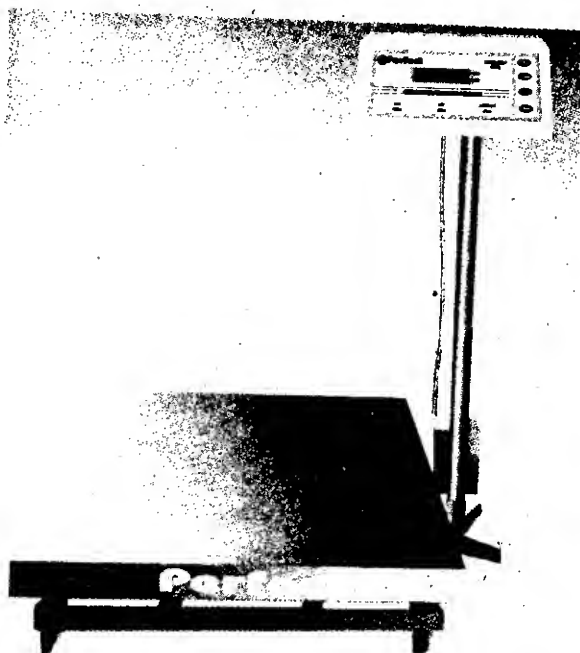
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

**का.आ. 133.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स परफेक्ट इन्डस्ट्रीज, सी बी-210, नारायणा रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली-110028 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "पी एफ पी एफ" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "परफेक्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/74 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) भार सेल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(146)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

**S.O. 133.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PFPF" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "PERFACT" manufactured by M/s. Perfact Industries, CB-210, Naraina, Ring Road, New Delhi-110028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/74;

The said model (figure given below) is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100kg and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval value (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply:



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 300 kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(146)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 134.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पृथ्वी अम्को डिजिटल निकट, चापसानी स्कूल, प्लॉट नं. 50, जवाहर नगर, जोधपुर-342003 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "पी एस टी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पृथ्वी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/78 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{\circ}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{\circ}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{\circ}$  है जिसमें 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. स. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(209)/2000 ]

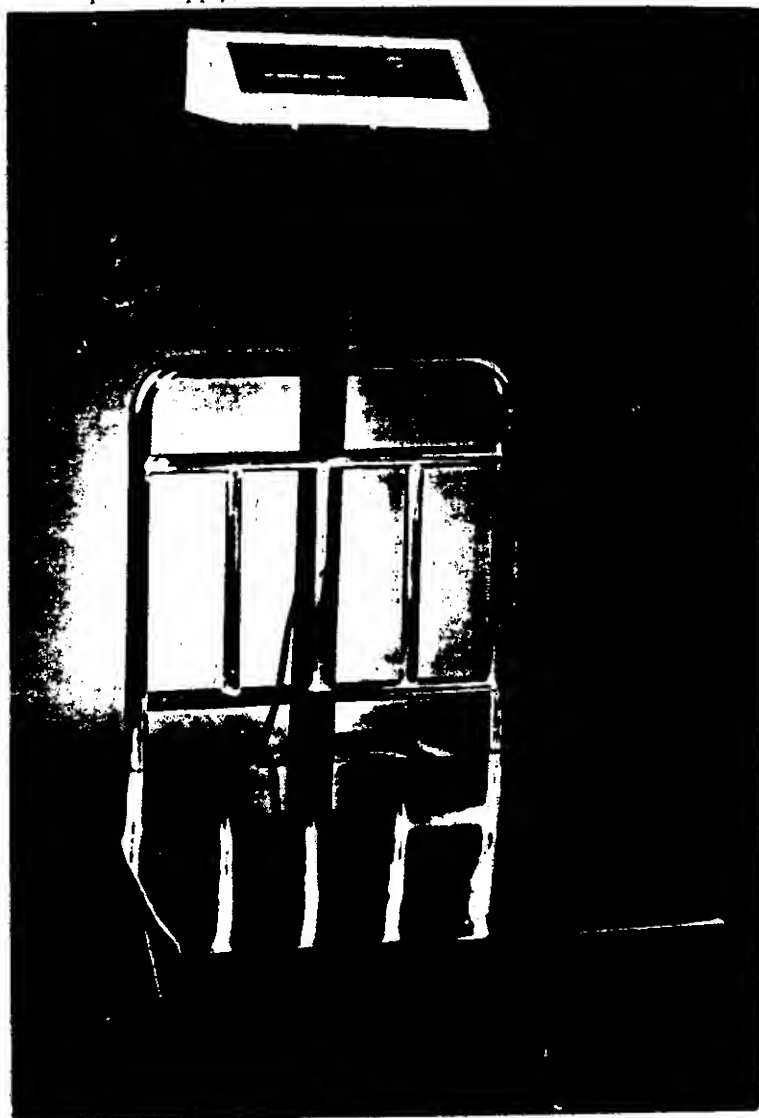
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

S.O. 134.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PST" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "PRATHVI" manufactured by M/s Prathvi Amco Digital, Near. Chopsani School, Plot No. 50, Jawahar Nagar, Jodhpur-342003 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/78;

The said model (figure given below) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 50kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval value (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 300kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , 'k' being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(209)/2000]

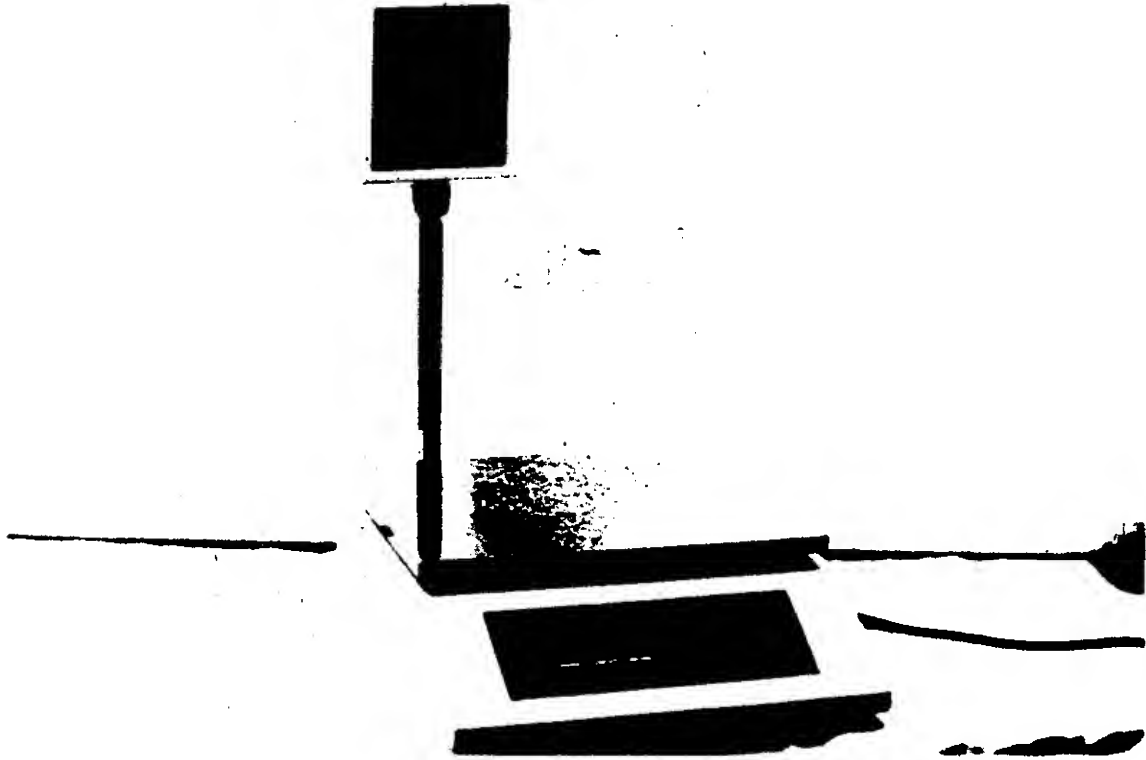
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 135.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पृथ्वी अम्को डिजिटल, निकट चापसानी स्कूल, प्लॉट नं. 50, जवाहर नगर, जोधपुर-342003 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "पी एस टी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पृथ्वी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/77 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 11 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50000 के रेंज में और 100 मि. ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(209)/2000 ]

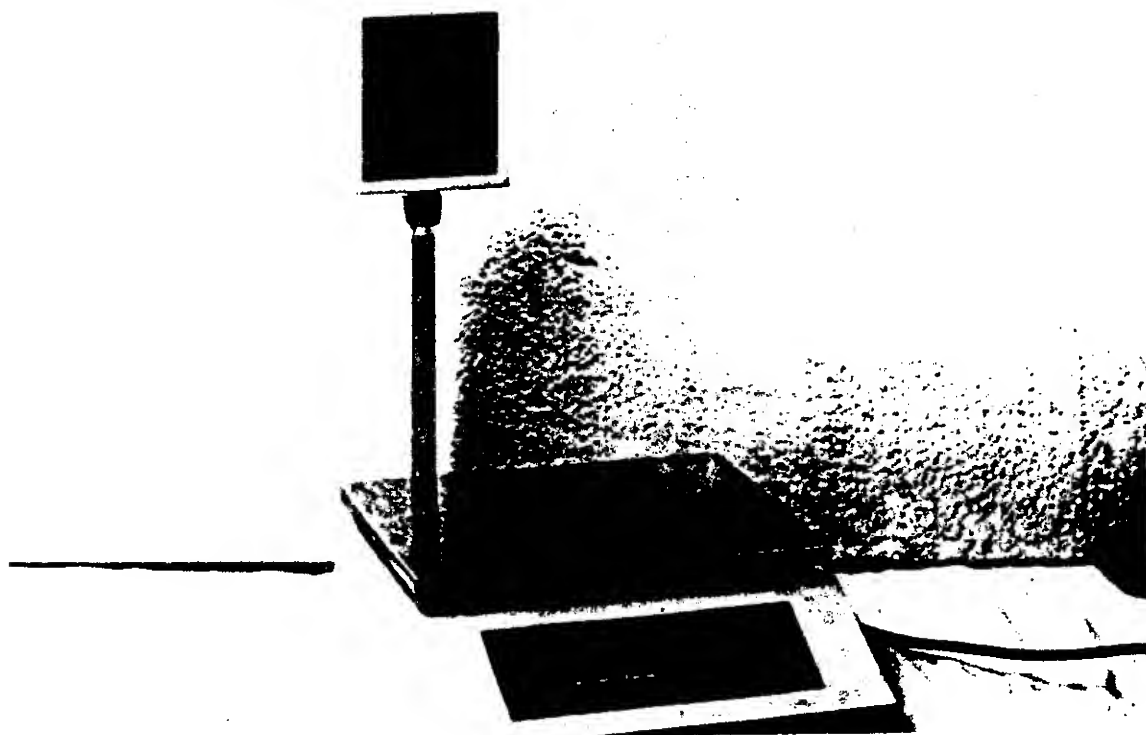
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

S.O. 135.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PST" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "PRATHVI" manufactured by M/s. Prathvi Amco Digitals, Near Chopsan School, Plot No. 50, Jawahar Nagar, Jodhpur-342003 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/77;

The said model (the figure given below) is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 11kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval value (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(209)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 136. — केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उक्त प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैग्स कैल्कुलर स्कैलर, ए-1, जगत नगर, सोसाइटी दिनेश चैम्बर के मापने, आन खोदीयार कंगन स्टोर तोलका, बापू नगर, अहमदाबाद-380024, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले और सी ई श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसका ब्रांड का नाम "कैल्कुलर स्कैलर" है (जिम इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/201 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) अंकक सूचन सहित टेबल टॉप प्रकार का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मा है और यह मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है प्रदर्शक प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है;



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 के रेंज में और 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $3 \times 10^3$  और  $5 \times 10^3$  है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(143)/99]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

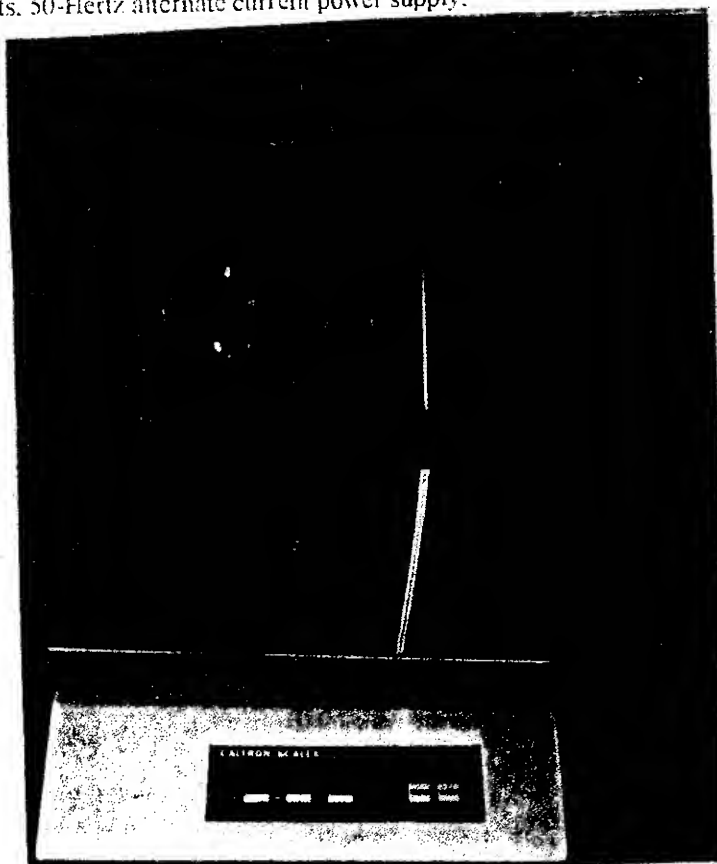
3889 64/2-16.

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2002

S.O. 136.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication (herein referred to as the model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class III) of C.E. series with brand name 'CALTRON SCALEX', manufactured by M/s Caltron Scalex, A-1, Jagatnagar Society, Opposite Dinesh Chamber, On Khodiyar Kangan Store, Tolnaka, Bapunagar, Ahmedabad-380024, Gujarat, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/01/201:

The said model (see the figure given below) is a non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 30 kg, minimum capacity 100g and belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. The display unit is of light emitting diode. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50-Hertz alternate current power supply:



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value to  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(143)/99]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

## श्रम मंत्रालय

## AWARD

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 137.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण आसनसोल (संदर्भ संख्या 122/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/27/99-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 12th December, 2002

S. O. 137.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 122/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-2002.

[No. L-22012/27/99-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR  
COURT, ASANSOLPRESENT : Shri Ramjee Pandey,  
Presiding Officer.

REFERENCE NO. 122 OF 1999.

PARTIES : Agent, Sripur Colliery, ECL Management  
Vrs.Sh. Sirajul Haque & four others  
..Workmen.

## REPRESENTATION :

For the management Shri B. Chowdhury,  
Advocate.For the workmen (union) : Shri S. K. Pandey,  
Chief General Secretary,  
Koyala Mazdoor Congress.

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal.

Dated, the 29th October, 2002.  
3889 GI/2002—17.

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-22012/27/99/IR (CM-II) dated 30-07-99/3-8-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of sripur Colliery in not converting Sh. Sirajul Haque and four others (Viz Sh. Anup Sutra dhar, Sh. Ranjit Bouri, Babloo Mia, Md. Firoj Alam) in T. R. Job is justified ? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled ?”

After receiving the reference summons were sent to both the parties in response to which both the parties appeared through their respective representatives Shri B. Chowdhury, advocate appeared for the management and Shri S. K. Pandey, Chief General Secretary of Koyala Mazdoor Congress appeared for the workmen. Both the parties prayed for time for filing written statement and time was allowed. When the case was pending for filing written statement by the parties both the parties filed a joint petition for settlement. The petition for settlement is duly signed by both the parties. Shri S. K. Pandey Chief General Secretary of Koyala Mazdoor Congress has signed on behalf of the union and the Agent of the Colliery and Shri B. Chowdhury, Advocate, have signed on behalf of the management. Since both the parties have settled the dispute amicably the reference is answered and the award is passed in terms of settlement. The petition for settlement will form part of the award.

RAMJEE PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 138.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ.सी.आई. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण धनबाद (संदर्भ संख्या 57/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/95/96-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th December, 2002

S. O. 138.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 57/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-2002.

[No. L-22012/95/96-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference under sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947,

Reference No. 57 of 1997

**PARTIES :** Employers in relation to the Management of Food Corporation of India.

**AND**

Their Workmen.

**PRESENT :** Shri S. H. Kazmi,  
Presiding Officer.

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri M. A. Raza, District Manager.

For the Workman : Shri V. Kumar,  
Authorised Representative.

State : Patna. Industry : Food.

Dated, the 25th November, 2002.

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-22012/95/96-I. R. (C-II) dated 19-12-97 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India, Patna in not regularising the services of Sh. Jamuna Thakur is legal and justified ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

2. Precisely, the case of the concerned workman is that he was employed initially as casual

workman at Food Storage Depot, Air Strip Panchananpur, Gaya w.e.f. September, 1977 and he is still working. It has been said that w.e.f. February, 1984 the concerned workman had been retrenched from the service in violation of Sec. 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 against which he raised a dispute before the A.L.C. (C). Hazaribagh which was later transferred to R.L.C. (C), Patna. During the conciliation proceeding there, it is said, a settlement was arrived at and the concerned workman accordingly was reinstated in the job without back wages with a further condition that all other benefits shall be given to him after reinstatement as are being available by the workman employed during 1977. It has been said that other workmen who were working since 1977 and who were employed even in the year 1986 have already been regularised as watchman in Class-IV post in terms of Headquarter's circular dated 6-5-1987, in the year 1988-89 but the concerned workmen was not regularised and he is still working as Class-IV workmen at District Office, FCI, Gaya. Further, the case is that the concerned workmen is performing the job of Messenger, Watchman and Sweeper, but he is being kept as casual workmen inspite of vacancy of Class-IV post, to deprive him from regularisation so that the management may take more work from him by paying meagre amount as wages. No other benefits are being extended to him. It is also the case that the concerned workman was performing 8 to 10 hours job daily in anticipation of his regularisation and also in apprehension of his retrenchment and further he is doing identical job of regular watchman and messenger but he is being paid Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per month though regular Class-IV workman is getting more than Rs. 4000/- per month besides other benefits like leave, medical, lunch, LTC conveyance etc., but the concerned workman is not being given those benefits. Lastly, it is said, that the action of the management is not justified and the concerned workman is entitled to get seniority, regularisation and all other benefits since 1977 and also the payment of wages and other benefits equal to regular Class-IV workman.

3. The management's case, on the other hand, as disclosed in its written statement is that the concerned workman was working as casual labour in the year 1984 and when the Food Storage Depot, Gaya got closed the service of the concerned workman was dispensed with in the month of February, 1984. The workman raised an industrial dispute which was amicably settled in course of conciliation proceeding and a settlement dated 6-11-1989 was entered into between



the parties in presence of the Conciliation Officer. Further, the case is that as per the terms of the said settlement the concerned workman was to be provided employment as casual labour and his condition of service in future was to be the same as was existing before while working as casual labour. It has been said that the said settlement is binding, legal and valid and during the subsistence of the said settlement no reference can be made modifying its terms and conditions and further the said settlement continued to govern the conditions of service and no clause has been incorporated in the settlement for regularisation of his service in future as Class-III or Class-IV employee. Further, it has been said that the Government of India has passed the order dated 21-8-95 under clause 6(2) of Food Corporation, Act, 1964 issuing directions to the management of F.C.I. not to create any post and not to fill up any vacancy and so there is complete ban on providing employment to any workman on regular basis for filling any permanent vacancy or to create any new post. So there is no scope for regularisation of any casual workman who himself had accepted the conditions of service in a statutory settlement with the approval of the Central Government. It has also been said that the concerned workman was not on the roll of the management on 6-5-1987 and he was not working as casual employee against any permanent vacant post and as such there is no scope of regularisation in pursuance of the circular dated 6-5-1987 and moreover that circular was issued for temporary purpose with clear stipulation that in future no casual employee/labour should be employed in the establishment. It is said that the concerned workman after his engagement in pursuance of the settlement performed the duties of fetching water in buckets and storing the same in the pitchers to be used as drinking water and he also does some sweeping and cleaning job in the office, tables and all the jobs performed by him takes 2 to 3 hours a day. He is engaged in daily rated basis and he is paid wages as per provisions of Minimum Wages Act. It is also said that the management is having Class-IV or Class-III post like Watchman and others and such posts are sanctioned by the competent authority and recruitment to such posts are to be made by following Employment Exchange procedure and Government circulars and casual workers cannot be regularised on such post.

In its rejoinder to the workman's written statement also the management has parawise denied or controverted the averments or alle-

gations made in the written statement and reiterated its stand that the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief whatsoever in view of settlement, circular etc.

4. It is apparent from the stands taken on behalf of respective sides, precisely given above, that the main issue or question involved that requires consideration is whether having worked as casual workman discharging the duties of a Class-IV workman continuously for a considerable long period or for years together, the workman deserves to be regularised in the service of the management or not.

5. In support of their respective stands both the sides have led their oral as well as documentary evidence, the relevancy and significance of which would be considered in course of the discussions made hereinafter :

6. As the position stands, it is not denied that the concerned workman had been working in Gaya office of the management as a casual workman since prior to 1984 and in the year 1984 when he was dis-engaged or was stopped from his work, he raised industrial dispute and during the pendency of the conciliation proceeding before the R.L.C. (C), Patna a Tri-partite settlement was arrived at on the basis of which in the year 1989 the workman was reinstated but without back wages and since then he has been working but still as a casual workman without having been regularised.

Now as per the management the concerned workman cannot be regularised mainly due to the reason that on the strength of settlement the workman had been reinstated as a casual workman and not as a regular employee and so after that statement which was full and final, it is no more available to the workman to claim regularisation. Further, according to the management there is ban on recruitment and as far as the said circular of 1987 is concerned, since the workman was not on the roll of the management on 2-5-86 the benefit arises out of the same could not have been extended to him. It is also the stand of the management that the workman cannot be absorbed as a regular workman and there is no vacancy available.

All the aforesaid contentions have been emphatically challenged on behalf of the workman and it has been contended that the management most unfairly has been interpreting settlement, circular etc. in its own way and for its own advantage solely in order to deny the claim of the workman. It is also submitted that several workman who were similarly situated have already

been regularised either earlier or even recently and there is still lot of vacancies available in Class-IV with the management.

7. As it is noticed above, it is an admitted fact that earlier when the concerned workman was retrenched or dis-engaged from his service in the year 1984 he had challenged the said action of the management by raising industrial dispute and during the pendency of the conciliation proceeding before the R.L.C. (C) a settlement was arrived at in terms of which the concerned workman was reinstated in the year 1989 without back wages. The copy of the said settlement has been filed in the instant case on behalf of both the sides and they are marked subsequently as Ext. M-1 and Ext. W-1. According to the management after such settlement it is no more available for the workman to raise the claim for making him permanent. The management's witness (MW-1) in his evidence has said that as per the settlement there is no stipulation that the management would regularise the workman as Class-IV employee and further has said that as per the settlement there is no scope of re-opening the matter. MW-2 has claimed to have signed the Tri-partite settlement dated 6-11-89 before the R.L.C.(C), Patna on behalf of the F.C.I. management regarding the concerned workman. Further, as regards the said settlement he has simply stated that the terms of settlement have been complied with by the F.C.I. management MW-3 though during his examination-in-chief has not stated anything about the settlement but in course of his cross-examination he has said that he knows that as per settlement dated 6-11-89 the concerned workman was to get all the benefits from the year 1977 except back wages. It is indicated here that para 3 of the said settlement specifically contained the aforesaid stipulation. MW-4, the last witness of the management, has said that there was a settlement with respect to the concerned workman prior to the present disputes and as per that settlement the management has complied with its obligation. In the aforesaid regard the workman himself, on the other hand, in course of his evidence as WW-1 has said that according to the said settlement he was reinstated in the job without back wages but other benefits were to be given to him according to that settlement. Apart from the fact that he has not been regularised he does not get other benefits, like, leave, lunch, LTC etc. He has further said that according to the said settlement he should have been regularised as regular Class-IV employee from 1989 and he should have been paid salary which a regular Class-IV employee is entitled to.

The said document of the settlement (Ext. M-1) or (Ext. W-1) clearly speaks about reinstatement without back wages and further para 3 of the same

contains the stipulation that in pursuance of his reinstatement the concerned workman would be getting or would be provided all the benefits or facilities as are being availed by the workman employed during 1977 or extended to those who were working since 1977. True it is that it is not mentioned specifically that reinstatement would be as regular employee but at the same time it is not mentioned anywhere that consequent upon his reinstatement as a casual workman the workman would never claim regularisation or would remain as a casual workman for all time to come even after the lapse of more than a decade or upto his retirement. The document also speaks about the claim of back wages and conferring benefits upon the workman which are being extended to other employees working since 1977 and this shows that upon reinstatement the workman was to be treated not like ordinarily casual Class-IV workman, rather more or less like a regular workman, in terms of benefits. Though the management is interpreting the said document in its own way but interestingly nothing has come out on its behalf even during the argument as to how and in what manner it interprets the contents of para 3 of the said document (Ext. M-1) and conferring benefit means what and further why even after such stipulation the workman is getting the same wages without any additional benefits and further there is no suggestion as to why "benefits" cannot be taken to include the benefits of conferring the status of permanency also. In short, the management's aforesaid stand can only be noticed to be rejected and the said document of settlement cannot be construed in the manner as suggested by the management. It is unjust and unreasonable to suggest that what was stipulated under the said settlement was that the workman would remain a casual workman for all times to come and he would not be claiming his regularisation during the passage of time.

8. As far as circular dated 6-5-87 (Ext. M-2) or (Ext. W-3) is concerned both the sides have put forward their respective stands emphatically as mentioned above. The management's stand is that the concerned workman was not on the roll either on 2-5-86 or 6-5-87 and as such there was no scope for his regularisation in pursuance of that circular. The workman's stand on the other hand upon the said circular is that the same does not contemplate and it is nothing provided thereunder that for extending the benefit of the said circular a workman must be on the roll of the management on 2-5-86 and simply the requirement as per the said circular was to ensure as to whether a workman has already completed three months working on or before 2-5-86 or not.

In para 4 of the said circular it is provided that the benefit of the said circular is to be availed by those who have completed three months period of service as on 2-5-86 and possessed the requisite qualification etc. Quite apparently, as such, there is no mention that one must be on the roll of the management on 2-5-86 for being considered, as suggested from the side of the management. Rather the management's own witness (MW-1) has stated in his evidence after going through the said circular that there is no mention in the same that the workman must be on the roll on 2-5-86. But according to him, it interprets like this. No such interpretation can reasonably be given and the said circular cannot be narrowly construed so as to confine it to something which is not specifically provided therein. Furthermore, in course of the argument copies of several awards of this Tribunal as well as other Tribunals have been produced on behalf of the workman to show that even those workmen were regularised who were not on the roll on 2-5-86 and earlier to that date either they had been retrenched or dis-engaged. Some of such awards are the awards dated 17-9-96 passed by C.G.I.T. No. 2, Dhanbad in Reference No. 94/95, award dated 6-5-97 passed by C.G.I.T. No. 1, Dhanbad in Reference No. 122/96, award dated 9-10-96 passed by C.G.I.T. No. 1, Dhanbad in Reference No. 29/92 and award dated 6-10-97 passed by C.G.I.T., Calcutta in Reference No. 31/94. In all those awards cited before this Tribunal, it appears, that the said circular was also considered for granting relief to the workman.

During the argument from the side of the management also the copies of the two awards of C.G.I.T. No. 2, Dhanbad were produced but quite evidently those are quite distinguishable on facts and in no way the same help the management as far as its aforesaid contentions are concerned in regard to the interpretation of the aforesaid circular.

In the instant case the workman had already completed several years of continuous working till 1984 when he was retrenched or dis-engaged and thereafter at the time when the said circular came into existence he was pursuing the dispute raised by him in respect of the said action of the management and ultimately on the basis of the settlement arrived at in course of the conciliation proceedings he was reinstated though without back wages but with clear stipulation that he would be availing all the benefits which were being extended to the workmen who were working since 1977. Moreover, the claim of the workman is not solely based upon the aforesaid circular, rather the same has been shown as one of the circumstances in his favour.

Further stand of the management in respect of the said circular as noticed above, is that the said circular

was issued for temporary purpose and for a short period with clear stipulation that in future no casual labour/employee should be employed in any establishment and thereafter there was a ban in existence. This contention does not have much force. It appears from circular No. 38/96 dated 9-9-96 which was regarding appointment of casual/daily rated workers to entry level Category-III or IV posts, that the same contains the mention of confidential letter dated 24-8-92 which was in respect of considering the genuine left over cases who could not be considered earlier for consideration in terms of Board's decision dated 24-2-1987. Instruction was made therein to regularise the services of all casual/daily rated workers who have continuously worked for more than three months on the cut-off date of 2-5-86 and are fulfilling the conditions prescribed in confidential letter dated 6-5-87. So it is evident that by circular of 1992 the benefit of circular of 1987 was extended to some left over cases also. Therefore, if not earlier, then it shows that at least in terms of that circular of 1992 the benefit could have been extended to the workman as he had completed much more than 90 days of working as casual workmen on or before 2-5-86 specially when several other workmen were regularised either on the basis of settlement of the award. The management's witness (MW-2) has clearly stated that even in 1996 several workmen were regularised.

9. Though the attempt has been made on behalf of the management to show through its witnesses that the concerned workman worked as waterboy or water carrier and only for 2 to 3 hours each day, but those witnesses in course of their own evidence have failed to establish the same, rather their statements support the workman's stand on the aforesaid aspect. As far as MW-1 and MW-2 are concerned they have not stated anything on the said aspect. MW-3 in his evidence has said that the concerned workman is doing the job of water carrier and also bringing stationery and other articles from section to section. According to him, he is also being engaged for bringing tea and doing other miscellaneous work also. Further, according to him, he has got no full day's work. In course of his evidence also he has mentioned about the works of carrying of files and stationery from one place to another place etc. In cross-examination he has accepted that the concerned workman is getting wages much less compared to regular Class-IV like messenger, sweeper etc. and has further admitted that no other benefits given to regular employee is allowed to the workman. So it is clear from his evidence that the workman was not only discharging the work of water carrier rather at the same time he had been performing the jobs of messenger and cleaner also apart from other

miscellaneous job. MW-4 during his examination-in-chief has simply said that the concerned workman used to bring drinking water for the employees of F.C.I. and then in his cross-examination he has said that the concerned workman does not remain in the office from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. According to him, he supplies water and cleans the tables etc. Thereafter he has said that although he works 2 to 3 hours per day but he is paid full day's wages as per the settlement. But when another question was put to him in that regard he replied that he does not remember if his attendance is for whole day or 2 to 3 hours. He also appears to have stated that it is not a fact that the concerned workman only supplies drinking water rather he opens lock of the office, cleans the office and at the time of closing of the office he locks the door of the office. It is evident from the statement of this witness also that though initially he has stated that the concerned workman used to bring drinking water only but later he mentioned about the other jobs being done also by the concerned workman. Further at one place he has stated about duties of 2 to 3 hours only per day. But thereafter he candidly accepted that he does not remember if the workman's attendance is for whole day or 2 to 3 hours only. The workman, on the other hand, in his evidence has clearly stated that his duty in the office is right from the opening of the office till closure and he has been performing the job of messenger and cleaner and also the job of watchman in the night in the absence of watchman.

As such from the aforesaid nature of evidence it can only be gathered that the workman has been working for the whole day and discharging the duties of sweeper, messenger etc. and is also performing the other miscellaneous job which are considered to be the job of Class-IV employees.

10. It is also the contention of the management that there is no vacancy available in Class-IV and as such it is not possible to absorb the concerned workman as a permanent workman in that colliery. Exts.W-5, W-5/1, W-5/2 and W-5/3 are the documents put forward on behalf of the workman to show the Staff position as on 30-11-88, 31-12-94, 31-10-95 and 31-1-97. All those documents bear the signature and seal of the Asstt. Manager (Personnel), F.C.I. Regional Office, Patna (Bihar). Out of the same it is evident that as on the aforesaid dates sufficient number of vacancies in Class-IV were in existence in Bihar Region. In course of arguments also from the side of the workman one such document has been filed containing the statement showing sufficient existing vacancy position of Bihar Region as on 31-8-2002. This document also bears the signature of the aforesaid authority of the management. It is clear from the said document that the position as found

to be in existence on 31-8-2002 was that in Bihar Region as on the said date there was 145 vacancies in Class-IV under the management. During the arguments from the side of the management also by showing a document or chart, attempt was made to show existing position of vacancy but the same does not appear to be of much significance as the same appears to have been prepared on All India basis and that does not confine to the Bihar Region with which we are concerned. Secondly in the chart appended to the said document the latest Category-IV staff position has been mentioned, but the same does not contain as to what is the existing position of the vacancy or whether vacancy in Class-IV post existed or not. As such, in view of the aforesaid the management has failed to convince that there is no vacancy on which the concerned workman can be absorbed.

11. Out of few other documents filed on behalf of the workman Ext. W-2 is a letter addressed to the Senior Regional Manager, F.C.I. Region Office Patna and sent by District Manager. By way of the said letter the District Manager sought permission to enter into a settlement before the A.L.C.(C) Patna on 23-12-94 for regularisation of services of the concerned workman as regular Class-IV employee with immediate effect without any back wages. Ext.W-8 is a letter dated 15-10-93 again sent by the District Manager to Sr. Regional Manager, FCI. In the said letter request was made that the case of the concerned workman may be considered for regularisation and necessary decision be conveyed. Ext.W-9 is yet another letter dated 3-2-95 addressed to the Zonal Manager, East F.C.I., Calcutta. By way of the said letter recommendation was made to examine case of the concerned workman at Zonal level and to issue necessary guideline in the matter. Ext.W-7 is the letter dated 11-11-90 addressed to the District Manager, Gaya and sent from the side of the Senior Regional Manager. By way of the said letter retrenchment of the concerned workman was not advised in view of the facts and prevailing circumstances. All the aforesaid documents were proved in course of evidence by none other than the management's witness himself, namely, MW-2. It is mentioned therein that retrenchment of Jamuna Thakur, the concerned workman may not be held bonafide. It emerges out of those documents that even as per higher authorities of the management also the workman's claim for regularisation was genuine and accordingly they made recommendation for regularisation of the concerned workman and also sought permission for entering into settlement before the Conciliation Officer and further they were of the view that it would not be proper to retrench the concerned workman. In spite of all those developments, it seems that the management remained

rigid and adamant in its approach and was not at all inclined to take up the case of the concerned workman for favourable consideration and tried to justify its action by putting forward the interpretation as per its own liking of several documents, such as, settlement, circular etc.

12. In view of all the aforesaid considerations and discussions based on the materials on record it can well be concluded that the concerned workman who is still working as casual workman under the management since more than a decade, deserves to be regularised as Class-IV workman from the date of the order of the reference i.e. w.e.f. 19-2-97 and further he deserves to get all the benefits and privileges which are being enjoyed by or are admissible to a regular Class-IV employee.

13. The award is, thus, rendered as hereunder:

The action of the management of Food Corporation of India, Patna, in not regularising the services of the concerned workman, Jamuna Thakur, is not legal and justified and the concerned workman deserves to be regularised as Class-IV employee in the services of the management. Consequently the management is hereby directed to regularise the services of the concerned workman w.e.f. 19-2-1997 within 60 days from the date of publication of the award. The concerned workman would also be required to be provided all the consequential benefits as admissible to a Class-IV employee.

However, there would be no order as to cost.

S. H. KAZMI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 139.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय एफ.एस.एन.एल. प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण विशाखापटनम (संदर्भ संख्या आई.टो. आई.डी. (सी) 54/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. 22025/1/2002-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन. टी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th December, 2002

S.O. 139.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. I.T.I.D.(C) 54/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Visakhapatnam as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FSNL

and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR(C-II)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-  
CUM-LABOUR COURT, VISAKHAPATNAM

PRESENT : Sri Y. Dhilleswara Rao, B.A., LL.B.  
Chairman and Presiding Officer

Dated : 31st Day of October, 2002

I.T.I.D. (C) 54/2001

BETWEEN :

K. Abraham,  
S/o. Philip,  
D. No. 14-332, Lakshminagar,  
Gopalapatnam,  
Visakhapatnam-27. ..Petitioner/Workman

AND

Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited  
(A Govt. of India Undertaking)  
Inside Visakhapatnam Steel Plant,  
Visakhapatnam 530 031  
Rep. by the Dy. General Manager.

..Respondent/Management

This is an application by the petitioner/workman under Sec. 2A(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to declare action of the management removing the workman from service, is illegal and consequently pass an award directing reinstatement of the petitioner with continuity of service and back wages.

This dispute coming on for final hearing before me in the presence of Sri D. V. S. N. Murthy, Advocate for workman and of M/s. Saibaba & Srinivas, Advocates for management, upon hearing the arguments of both sides and on perusing the entire material on record, the court passed the following :

## AWARD

1. In brief the petitioner's claim is that he joined respondent company as Dumper Load Operator in December, 1990. On 25-5-98 Sri B. B. Prasad, Manager, (Operation) lodged first information report with the police, alleging one P. Trinadharao, who is President of the Union, demanded for withdrawal of transfer orders issued by the management to 4 employees of the management. In the said first information report, name of the petitioner was also implicated though the petitioner was not actually present at the time of alleged incident. Sri B. B. Prasad,

Manager (Operation) who is also disciplinary authority, suspended the petitioner on 7-5-1998. Subsequently, charge sheet was issued to the petitioner on 2-6-98 alleging that (1) the petitioner assaulted or used abused language or intimidated officers of the management company, within the company premises, (2) that he wrongfully restrained managerial personnel with a view to pressurise to concede to the demand and (3) that he attempted to commit acts of misconduct as alleged in charges 1 and 2. The petitioner submitted his explanation to the charge sheet. That enquiry officer gave his findings holding the petitioner was not present at the time of the incident but the enquiry officer held the petitioner was associated with the group concerned with the incident from the evening of that day. Findings of the said enquiry officer are biased and more in the form of surmises and conjectures. That the criminal case No. 317/98 wherein the petitioner was shown as accused, ended in acquittal. The enquiry officer committed error in relying on the statements of Sri B. B. Prasad and that of the Sub-Inspector of police. The petitioner submitted his explanation after receipt of the enquiry report but the same was not considered by the management. Management issued proceedings on 27-10-2000 removing the petitioner from service with effect from 27-10-2000, besides treating the period of suspension as absent.

2. On 25-5-98 the petitioner was in the "B" shift commencing from 14.00 hrs. But the management believed that the petitioner was present at the time of alleged incident on 25-5-98. The petitioner was falsely implicated and the punishment awarded is shockingly disproportionate and unjust. The last drawn salary of the petitioner was Rs. 5,291/- per month.

3. Management filed counter denying all the allegations specifically. It was contended that the petition is not maintainable without exhausting the remedies provided under the Standing Orders. That there is a constant complaint to the effect the workman was terrorising the officers. That on 25-5-98 at 11.30 A.M., employees of the management company along with outsiders assaulted officers including Sri B. B. Prasad and wrongly restrained managerial personnel with a view to pressurize them to yield on the demand of the workman. The workman directly or indirectly abetted or attempted to commit the said acts of misconduct. Enquiry officer found the workman was indirectly associated with the entire incident dated 25-5-98 and found him guilty. The disciplinary authority after giving opportunity to the workman and following the procedure involved, found the workman associated with the incident dated 25-5-98 and

after considering the entire material on record, removed him from service.

4. The management company always tries to maintain good relations with the union so that production is not hampered and also maintains strict discipline for purpose of administration and growth of the company. Acquittal of the petitioner in the criminal case has no bearing in the departmental action. That the punishment of removal is apt and just. That any permissiveness of indiscipline would only create an epidemic which would jeopardise the entire organization including interest of the honest and disciplined employees. The management considered retention of the workman in service would jeopardise interest of the company. The workman lost faith of the management and relationship of master and servant seized. It is prayed to dismiss the petition.

5. For the petitioner/workman no witnesses are examined and no documents are marked. For the management, no witnesses are examined but Exs. M-1 to M-33 are marked.

6. Heard both sides.

7. The point that arises for consideration is :

"Whether the removal of workman under Ex. M-33 dated 27-10-2000 is liable to be set aside and the petitioner is entitled for reinstatement with continuity of service and back wages ?

8. Before dealing with the point, it is necessary to see whether the workman was given opportunity in the domestic enquiry and natural justice was done. As seen, before appointing regular enquiry officer, the workman was required to submit his explanation. There was a presenting officer for the management and workman was given opportunity to take assistance of a co-workman in the domestic enquiry. Accordingly, one Ramesh and one K Eswara Rao assisted the workman in the domestic enquiry. The workman examined on his behalf 3 witnesses namely (1) P. V. R. A. S. N. Raju, (2) G. G. Reddy and (3) B. Shankar. Thus, it is found the domestic enquiry was valid. The workman also filed a memo on 7-3-2001 not disputing validity of domestic enquiry.

9. Coming to the validity of finding of the enquiry officer and consequent conclusion of the disciplinary authority to award the highest punishment it is necessary to appraise what is the material placed before the enquiry officer. The management examined 5 witnesses namely (1) Anitab Chetarji, (2) B. S.S. Srinivas, (3) A. Samanth, (4) B. B. Prasad, and (5) K. Satyanarayana Rao. Among these 5 witnesses, the most competent persons are Serial Nos. 1 to 4 but they deposed in clear terms that they



have not seen the workman at the time of the alleged incident. Basing on the said version of witnesses in Serial Nos. 1 to 4, the enquiry officer observed in his enquiry report, which is marked as Ex. M-29.

"it is found that Sri Abraham was not present during the incident between 11.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M."

But the enquiry officer observed,

"the workman was definitely associated indirectly in creation of this disturbance."

The above observation was so made basing on the evidence of MW-4 and MW-5. MW-4 stated that he went to Sector 5 STD booth at 4.00 P.M. for appraising the latest development to the AGM (P&A). There he found the workman along with Sri M. Trinath and others. Again MW-4 found the workman along with others outside the police station in the evening. Admittedly, MW-4 did not see the workman at the place or incident but MW-4 says that the workman himself stated that he was present between 11.30 A.M. to 12.30 noon.

10. MW-5 is the Sub-Inspector of Police. According to him all the accused persons including the workman, confessed the guilt. It is this piece of evidence of MW-5 that was accepted by the enquiry officer and he came to the conclusion that,

"the workman was definitely associated indirectly in creation of this disturbances."

It is to be appreciated that when MWs-1 to 4 have categorically stated that the workman was not found at the place of incident, why should the workman admit before MW-5 that he was present at the time of incident? It is relevant to peruse Ex. M-22 which is 'mandatory question-answer session'. The question put by the enquiry officer is,

"you were at the police station when the FIR was lodged. You told the police officer that you are present during the disturbances in the morning. What you have to state?"

The answer is,

"it is not a fact that I have informed the police officer that I was present during the disturbances in the morning."

The workman gave his explanation under what circumstances he was present at the police station. The confession alleged to have been made by the workman before MW-5 cannot be accepted for the above reason.

11. Learned counsel for management submitted, physical presence of the workman showing actual 3889 GI/2002—18.

participation is not always essential. Common object does not require prior concert and a common meeting of mines before the attack. To substantiate this position he relied on a decision reported in AIR 2002 Supreme Court at page 1836 between Chandra Bihari Gowtam and Others—appellants and State of Bihar respondents. Considering Sections 149 and 300 of IPC in a criminal appeal, His Lordship observed,

"an unlawful object can develop after the accused assembled. Existence of the common object of unlawful assembly has to be ascertained in the facts and circumstances of each case."

In my opinion, this decision has no application to the facts of the case. In the case on hand, there is no evidence that the workman was present at the time of the incident. There is also no evidence that the workman had any conspiracy with the other assailants. Therefore, firstly there is no evidence of participation of the workman and secondly there is no evidence that there was any common object on the part of the workman. Therefore, the argument advanced by learned counsel for management does not apply to the circumstances of this case.

12. The material on record does not establish any of the charges framed against the workman. The learned enquiry officer and the disciplinary authority have erroneously arrived at the conclusion that the charges are proved. In the circumstances, the punishment of removal is not only disproportionate but unwarranted. Accordingly, the order of removal is set aside and award is passed directing the management to reinstate the workman into service with back wages and continuity of service. Each party is directed to bear its own costs.

Dated to steno transcribed by her given under my hand and seal of the court this the 31st day of October, 2002.

Y. DHILLESWARA RAO, Presiding Officer

#### APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE

ITID(C) No. 54/2001

#### WITNESSES EXAMINED :

For Workman : None For Management : None

#### DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For Workman : NIL

For Management :

1	2	3
Ex. M1	02-06-1998	Charge sheet
Ex. M2	26-06-1998	Explanation to charge sheet
Ex. M3	30-07-1998	Order of management directing workman to appear before E.O.

1	2	3
Ex. M4	30-07-1998	Letter reg. Appointment of enquiry officer
Ex. M5	28-09-1998	Letter to workman by management intimating enquiry date
Ex. M6	10-10-1998	Request letter of workman reg. adjournment the case
Ex. M7	15-10-1998	Letter of management reg. Intimation of adjournment date of enquiry
Ex. M8	23-10-1998	Letter of workman reg. Payment of TA & DA
Ex. M9	03-11-1998	Letter of management reg. Intimation of adjournment date.
Ex. M10	02-01-1999	Letter of management reg. Intimation adjournment date
Ex. M11	12-02-1999	Letter of management reg. intimation of adjournment date
Ex. M12	05-04-1999	Letter of management reg. intimation of adjournment date
Ex. M13	21-04-1999	Departmental enquiry
Ex. M14	27-11-1998	Enquiry deposition of Amitabh Chatterjee
Ex. M15	28-01-1999	Enquiry deposition of B. S. Srinivas
Ex. M16	10-03-1999	Enquiry deposition of A. Samanta
Ex. M17	01-03-1999	Enquiry deposition of B. B. Prasad
Ex. M18	19-04-1999	Enquiry report of K. Satyanarayana Rao
Ex. M19	20-04-1999	Enquiry deposition of P. V. R. A. S. N. Raju
Ex. M20	20-04-1999	Enquiry deposition of G. G. Reddy
Ex. M21	21-04-1999	Enquiry deposition of B. Bhaskar Rao
Ex. M22	21-04-1999	Proceedings of departmental enquiry
Ex. M23	25-05-1998	Letter to A G M by Executive P&A Reg. the incident dt. 25-05-98.
Ex. M24	--	Letter to AGM/FSNL by Manager (M)
Ex. M25	--	First information report

1	2	3
Ex. M26	27-05-1998	Report of B. B. Prasad, Manager (OPN)
Ex. M27	04-05-1999	Written brief of enquiry by presenting officer
Ex. M28	11-05-1998	Written brief of enquiry by defence assistant
Ex. M29	--	Enquiry report
Ex. M30	25-10-1999	Letter to workman by executive (P&A)
Ex. M31	09-11-1999	Submission of representation subsequent to the receipt of enquiry report by workman
Ex. M32	27-10-2000	Removal order
Ex. M33	27-10-2000	Removal order

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.अ. 140.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.सी.सी.एल. प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद (संदर्भ संख्या एल.सी.आई.डो. 74/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22025/1/2002-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एल.पी. केसवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th December, 2002

S.O. 140.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. L.C.I.D. 74/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

Present

Shri. E. ISMAIL

Presiding Officer

Dated :—31st day of October, 2002

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. L. C.I.D. 74/2001



Between :

Sri Chapala Venkaty,  
C/o M. V. Divakar, Plot No. 2,  
II floor, Aravinda nagar, Donalguda,  
Hyderabad. —Petitioner

AND

The Chief General Manager (Projects),  
M/s Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.,  
Yellandu Area, Yellandu.  
Khammam District. —Respondent

Appearances :

For the Petitioner : M/s M. V. Divakar &  
M. Aparna, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s J. Parthasarathy &  
A. Chandrasekhar,  
Advocates

## AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2 A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri. U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others and numbered in this Court as L. C.I.D. No. 74/2002 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. In spite of several adjournments given from 28-11-2001 for proceedings in the case for twenty two adjournments including 31-10-2002 the petitioner has not turned-out. In spite of number of adjournments the petitioner has failed to produce any evidence in support of his claim. There is nothing on records to support his claim. Therefore, it is ordered against the petitioner and it is held that the petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

Accordingly a 'Nil' Award is passed, Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 31st day of October, 2002.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner      Witnesses examined for the Respondent

NIL

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner  
NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent  
NIL

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 141.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.जो.डब्ल्यू.बी. प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद (संदर्भ संख्या एल.सो.आई.डो. 243/2001) को प्रकाशित करता है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22025/1/2002-आई.आर. (सी-II)]  
एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th December, 2002

S. O. 141.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. L. C.I.D. 243/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CGWB and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-2002.

[No. L-22025/1/2002-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR  
COURT AT HYDERABAD

Present

Shri E. ISMAIL

Presiding Officer

Dated : 1st October, 2002

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. L.C.I.D. 243/2001  
(Old I. D. No. 24/99 transferred from Labour  
Court, I. Hyderabad)

Between :

Sri T. Devender Babu,  
H. No. 2-4-1040, Kachiguda,  
Nimboli Adda,  
Hyderabad. —Petitioner

AND

The Regional Director,  
The Central Ground Water Board,  
Southern Region,  
3-6-291, Hyderguda,  
Hyderabad-29. —Respondent

## Appearances :

For the Petitioner : M/s A. K. Jaya Prakash Rao and K. S. Rao, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s. N. Harinath Reddy, M. Venkat Ratnam and S. Rajashekhar Rao, Advocates

## AWARD

This case I. D. No. 24/99 is transferred from Labour Court-I, Hyderabad in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR (C-II) dated 18-10-2001 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.d. No. 243/2001. This is a case taken under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995, between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. In spite of I.A. allowed for Petitioner's evidence, petitioner called absent and Counsel for the Petitioner reports no instructions from the Petitioner. There is nothing on record to support the case of the Petitioner. Hence, a 'Nil' Award is passed and it is held that the petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

Accordingly a 'Nil' Award is passed, Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phahi Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 1st day of October, 2002.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

## Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
NIL	NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner  
NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent  
NIL

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.अ. 142.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इलाहाबाद बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/थम न्यायालय नं. 2, नवाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 93/79) को प्रकाशित करती जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मं. एल-12012/68/77-डो. II(ए)]

सो. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th December, 2002

S. O. 142.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 93/79) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Allahabad Bank and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-2002.

[No. L-12012/68/77-D II(A)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD  
PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas,

Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 93 OF 1979

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Allahabad Bank, Patna and their workman.

## APPEARANCES

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : None.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Banking

Dated, Dhanbad, the 26th November, 2002.

## ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12012/68/77-D. IIA dated, the 30th June, 1979.

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Allahabad Bank in dismissing Shri G. D. Tandon from service w.e.f. 31-1-76 is justified? If not, to what relief, the workman is entitled?"

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor the management appeared in spite of issuance of registered notices. As such at this stage there is no scope to ascertain what is the fate of the criminal appeal which is pending before the Additional Sessions Judge. It is curious to note that the parties are not at all eager to apprise the Court about that appeal

matter which was pending in the Court mentioned above. This case is pending for disposal since 1979 i.e. more than 22 years. As the parties are not interested and cooperating in the matter of disposal of this reference case I do not find any reason to drag on this case in such manner. Considering all these aspects I hold that it will be better to close the case at present and to reopen the same for its final disposal if the parties appears in future.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 143.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडीकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/81 ऑफ 2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/70/2000-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th December, 2002

S. O. 143.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 2/81 of 2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-2002.

[No. L-12012/70/2000-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI  
PRESENT :

S. N. Saundankar

Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/81 of 2000

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF SYNDICATE BANK

Syndicate Bank,  
The Deputy Gen. Manager,  
SB, Zonal Office,  
Maker Tower, No.E.,  
2nd Floor, Plot No. 85,  
Cuffe Parade, Colaba,  
Mumbai—400 005.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

Smt. Savitri N. Shenoy,  
10, Hind Nivas,  
Society Road,  
Jogeshwari (E),  
Mumbai—400 060.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Mr. S. R. Kadam, Advocate.  
For the Workmen : Mr. R. D. Bhat, Advocate.

Mumbai, dated 12th November, 2002

AWARD—PART II

By the Interim Award dtd. 3-1-02 this Tribunal held that the inquiry conducted against the workman was not as per the Principles of Natural Justice and that the findings recorded by the inquiry officer are perverse. Consequently the management was directed to lead evidence to justify its action, in the light of the issues framed at Serial Nos. 3 & 4 (Exhibit 13).

2. The facts of the case in short are as under :—  
Workman Shenoy while working as Special Assistant at Jogeshwari Branch of Syndicate Bank committed irregularity. It is pleaded workman on 12-3-94 arranged/released the loan of Rs. 13 lakhs in the name of Mr. Maradia S. J. on the security of F.C.N.R. deposit Account No. 1/94 for USD 58,104.44/- standing in the name of Mr. Vinod V. Seth, USA, without obtaining duly discharged F.C.N.R. deposit receipts as security. It is contended that the signature of the NRI depositor was not appearing in the L.D. ledger folio suggesting that the depositor was not present at the Branch while arranging/releasing the loan nor any request letter from the NRI depositor to arrange/release the loan in his absence was there. It is therefore pleaded that the workman failed to discharge her duties honestly as per the guidelines laid down and acted in a manner unbecoming of a bank employee violating bank rules and thereby committed serious irregularity, detrimental to the interest of the bank. It is contended for the above said allegation workman was issued chargesheet dtd. 4-4-97 and that inquiry was held in that context in which the inquiry officer held her guilty and on the basis of the inquiry report management imposed punishment of dismissal w.e.f. 10-3-99. According to workman at the instance of then Branch Manager B. V. Pai, she acted bonafidely and further contended that the other employees working in the bank though committed grave misconduct were reinstated and in that light, punishment imposed by the management of her dismissal is harsh and disproportionate.

3. Management Bank opposed the claim of workman contending that workman a Special Assistant being responsible was required to take care and

caution while arranging/releasing loans to NRI but failed thereby committed misconduct for which she has been given adequate punishment of removal from service which shall not be a disqualification for future employment. It is contended considering the nature of work in the banking industry the same was not at all disproportionate. Consequently prayed to dismiss the claim of workman.

4. To prove the charge levelled against the workman vide chargesheet dtd. 4-4-97 bank filed affidavit in lieu of Examination-in-Chief of Ex-Officer Mr. Vasudevan Shenoy (Exhibit 56) and closed oral evidence vide purshis (Exhibit 57) and in rebuttal, workman filed affidavit in lieu of Examination-in-Chief (Exhibit 58) and closed oral evidence vide purshis (Exhibit 59).

5. Management filed written submissions (Exhibit 60) and the workman at (Exhibit 61). On going through the record as a whole, the written submissions and hearing the counsels, I record my findings on the remaining two issues 3 & 4 for the reasons mentioned below :

Issues	Findings
3. Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank in dismissing Smt. Savitri N. Shenoy is legal and proper ?	No
4. What relief the workman is entitled to ?	As per order below.

#### REASONS

6. As stated above since domestic inquiry conducted by the management Bank held vitiated, relying on the decision in Neeta Kapilish Vs. Presiding Officer Labour Court, management to prove its action of dismissal of workman from the service led evidence of its Ex-Officer Mr. V. Shenoy who disclosed that workman as Special Assistant was supervising arranging and releasing loans while working in Jogeshwari Branch and added that she failed to follow the guidelines laid down pertaining to arrangements of LD A/c 111/94 dtd. 12-3-94 while supervising the loan referred to above and that she did not point out knowing genuine signature of the depositor on the LD forms and thereby facilitated arranging of fraudulent loans for deposit of huge amounts which did not belong to the borrower of this loan and that was a serious irregularity and under the banking regulation the punishment of dismissal is very much adequate and proportionate. Mr. Shenoy admits that Mr. B. V. Pai was Branch Manager during the material period and on investigation it was transpired that Mr. Pai had sanctioned the loan to which he was responsible and therefore

CBI had filed cases against him. He further admits that during the material period eight incidents had occurred out of that in seven incidents one Ms. Kusuma Bhatt had arranged the loan however, she was reinstated. Admissions of the adversary is the best evidence. In cross-examination para 8 Mr. Shenoy candidly admits that relevant loan documents were not available at the time of investigation therefore he cannot point out whether any error was committed by the workman. Management to prove the action mainly relies on this witness who is unable to throw light on the error if any committed by the workman. Mr. Shenoy admits that Manager has to ensure that all documents and requisite securities are taken. In view of this hardly can be said that workman committed any irregularity while arranging the loan. So far loss is concerned, Mr. Shenoy admits because of loan A/c. 111/94 bank had not suffered any loss and that workman has nothing to do with the subsequent loan which was arranged. Therefore it is manifest that bank has not suffered any loss and that when Manager did all the things, no fault lies with the workman. In this view of the matter, action of the management on dismissal of the workman is totally unjustified and improper.

7. Workman has stated that since the dismissal she is not gainfully employed anywhere which has not been seriously challenged. Since the dismissal is improper and the workman was not gainfully employed management will have to be directed to reinstate her in service with full back wages. Consequently issues are answered accordingly and hence the order :—

#### ORDER

The action of the management of Syndicate Bank in dismissing Smt. Savitri N. Shenoy is neither justified nor proper. Management Bank is directed to reinstate the workman in service with full back wages and continuity in service.

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 144.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निदेशों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में विवादित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/अथवा न्यायालय नं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 164/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/217/98-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सो. गंगाधरण, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th December, 2002

S.O. 144.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 164/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-02.

[No. L-12012/217/98-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas

Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 164 OF 1999

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of Bank of India, Ranchi Region and their workman.

#### APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman	Shri G.C. Sinha, authorised representative.
On behalf of the employers	Shri D.K. Verma, Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Banking

Dhanbad, Dated, the 26th November, 2002

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12012/217/98/IR(B-II) dated, the 23rd March, 1999.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of the union to regularise Sh. Bala Krishna Sharma Sepoy by the management of Bank of India is justified & Proper? If yes, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. In this reference both the parties appeared but did not file their respective W.S. Subsequently when the case was fixed the representative of the

workman submitted before me to pass a ‘No dispute’ Award in this reference as the concerned workman involved in this dispute has already been expired. Learned Advocate for the management raised no objection if the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of ‘No dispute’ Award. Under circumstances, a ‘No dispute’ Award is rendered and the reference, is disposed of on the basis of ‘No dispute’ Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 145:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय बंगलूर के पंचद (संदर्भ संख्या 65/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-12012/142/2001-आई.आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th December, 2002

S.O. 145.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 65/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-12-02.

[No. L-12012/142/2001-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR  
COURT “SHRAM SADAN”

III Main, III Cross, II Phase, Tumkur Road,  
Yeshwanthpur, Bangalore

Dated : 27th November, 2002

PRESENT

HON'BLE SHRI V.N. KULKARNI, B.Com.ILB  
Presiding Officer

CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
BANGALORE

C.R. No. 65/2001

## I PARTY

K. S. Sobitha

W/o Shri R.S. Sadanand,

No. 703, 1st E Cross

3rd Stage, 4th Block,

Near Water Tank,

Basaveshwaranagar,

BANGALORE-560 079

## II PARTY

the Management

M/s. Syndicate Bank.

Represented by its

General Manager (P),

Head Office.

Manipal.

KARNATAKA STATE

## AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order F.No. L-12012/142/2001-IR(B-II) dated 11th September 2001 for adjudication on the following schedule:

## SCHEDULE

Application under Section 10 of the ID Act for reference of the Industrial Dispute to CGIT-Cum-LC, Bangalore-Misc Order No. 21/1999 dated 4-6-2001 Misc. Order No. 1/2001 dated 4-6-2001 and Misc. Order No. 2/2001 dated 4-6-2001.

## ORDER

In view of the fact that the Govt. of India Ministry of Labour has referred this dispute, which is registered as CR No. 58/2002, this application under Sub section 4A of Section 10 of the ID Act has filed by the workman directly before this Tribunal is closed.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 27th November, 2002).

V.N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 146.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केनरा बैंक के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/थिस न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 729/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.पञ.-12012/178/99-आई.अर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th December, 2002

S.O. 146.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 729/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the

employers in relation to the management of Canara Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-12-02.

[No. L-12012/178/99-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Monday the 18th November, 2002

Present : K. KARTHIKEYAN,

Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 729/2001

(Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court CGID No. 379/99)

In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Workman Sri S. Dhasaiya and the management of Canara Bank).

## BETWEEN

Sri S. Dhasaiya

I Party/Workman

## AND

The General Manager,

II Party/Management

Canara Bank,

H.O.I.R. Section, Bangalore

## APPEARANCE:

For the Claimant

M/s. R. Amizhdhu &amp;

S. Parimala Advocates

For the Management

Sri T. R. Sathiya Mohan,

Advocate

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned industrial dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-12012/178/99/IR(B-II) dated 11-11-1999.

This reference has been made earlier to the Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court, Chennai, where the same was taken on file as CGID No. 379/99. When the matter was pending enquiry in that Principal Labour Court, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of this case also from the file of Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court, this case has been taken on file as I.D. No. 729/2001 and notices were sent to the counsel on either side, informing them about the transfer of this case to this Tribunal, with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 19-10-2001 and to prosecute this case further. Accordingly, the learned counsel on either side along with their respective parties have appeared and prosecuted this case further.

When the matter was taken up for enquiry finally, no one has been examined on either side as a witness. No document has been marked as an exhibit on either side. In spite of the case has been adjourned to very many hearings, neither parties to this dispute has come forward to prosecute this case. Hence, orders were reserved to decide this industrial dispute on merits with the available materials on record.

Upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the other material papers on record, this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed, on merits, the following :—

### AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Govt. for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :—

“Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank, Chennai in terminating the services of the workman Sri S. Dhasaiya w.e.f. 30-11-96 is justified? If not, to what relief, he is entitled to?”

2. The averments in the Claim Statement filed by the I Party/Workman Sri S. Dhasaiya (hereinafter refers to as Petitioner) are briefly as follows :

The Petitioner was selected by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Madras in 1982 for the post of Clerk-cum-Cashier and he was allotted to the Canara Bank. Initially the Petitioner was appointed at Nerkundram, Madras Branch by the Canara Bank Circle Office at Madras. He joined duty on 18-8-82. The Petitioner was transferred to Gandhipuram, Coimbatore Branch during May, 1985. Till 1991 he worked at Gandhipuram, Branch, Coimbatore and afterwards he was transferred to Sarkar Samakulam Rural Branch in Coimbatore Regional Office. He worked in all the branches sincerely and honestly and discharged his duties to the utmost satisfaction of the superiors. He has got a unblemished record and during his tenure he did not face any enquiry not even he received any memo from the management. He was regular to work and has got a good record in doing works entrusted to him. During 20-11-95 because of some ill health he was forced to take leave on medical grounds. Even though, he had intimated about his illness to the officer concerned, due to some reason or other the management forced the Petitioner to give a letter treating the leave as leave on loss of pay. Actually the Petitioner had given medical leave for the period from 20-11-95 to 8-3-96 and once again

from 11-3-96 to 25-03-96. But the Bank refused to grant the leave on medical grounds. Even without informing the Petitioner the bank counted the leave as leave on loss of pay. Because of his family situation and continuing ill health he has to shift the place of residence and the same was duly intimated to the office by letter dated 27-07-96. Since the Petitioner had a service of 14 years he was eligible for 39 days of privilege leave as well as 45 days of sick leave on half pay basis as on 22-11-95. During his leave period, he was transferred to Sirumugai branch and the Petitioner had joined duty as per the order of the management and then because of his health condition he continued the medical leave. On 18-1-97 the Petitioner went to Circle Office at Madurai to report for duty. But at that time only, he came to know that he was terminated from service on the ground that he voluntarily retired/abandoned from service w.e.f. 30-11-96. Strangely without adhering to any of the rules and regulations the management hastily terminated the Petitioner from service without giving any notice as contemplated under the rules and Bipartite Settlement. The proceedings dated 4-12-96 of the General Manager was not communicated to the Petitioner at all but only a xerox copy was handed over to the Petitioner while he approached the Circle Office to rejoin duty with all necessary documents of medical certificates and fitness certificate. The impugned order of terminating the Petitioner was passed behind his back without giving any opportunity for him to controvert the same. The management without any reason construed that the Petitioner was unauthorisedly absent even though the Petitioner diligently sent the leave letter as well as the change of address to the management concerned on 23-7-96. The attitude of terminating the services of the Petitioner without giving him an opportunity or notice is against the principles of natural justice and which is violative of the Industrial Disputes Act. Without having any other remedy alternative immediately, he gave a representation to the General Manager, Head Office, Canara Bank, Bangalore through the Deputy General Manager, Canara Bank, East Veli Street, Staff Section, Circle Office, Madurai explaining the situation but that did not yield any result, but a reply was sent that there was no provision to consider the request of the Petitioner. Once again the Petitioner sent an appeal to the Executive Director on 9-4-97 and the same was replied on 30-04-97 that there was no provision for appeal against the order impugned. The Petitioner filed a conciliation petition before the Regional Labour Commissioner, Central, Chennai and the same was referred to Assistant Labour Commissioner, C-II



Chennai. On failure of conciliation, this industrial dispute has been raised by the Petitioner for adjudication by this Tribunal, which has been duly referred by the Central Govt. by reference. The Petitioner has not received any single communication from the management and the addresses to which the management is said to have issued the communication are not at all concerned with this Petitioner. On 23-7-96 the Petitioner had already sent a communication to the management about his change of address. The management did not take care to record the same, had committed an error in sending the communication to the addresses which are not at all connected to the Petitioner. On the basis of the letters which are purported to have been sent to the last known address cannot be construed as a valid service and the management has not completed the service as per the procedure. The management has not followed the rules of serving the communication to the Petitioner. On the basis of these proceedings, the management cannot maintain the order of termination against the Petitioner. The order of the termination was signed by an officer who is not competent to pass an order of termination. Not only the order was signed by an incompetent person but also the same was not served to the Petitioner in accordance with rules and practice and agreement. The Petitioner is entitled to subsequent benefits given to the workers of the management and in fact, he appeared for the promotional test and completed the same successfully for the three consecutive years, but because of the careless attitude of the management, he was not called for interview for the promotional post in spite of his securing highest marks in the test. Since the termination is illegal, which is passed behind his back and without following the natural justice it has to be set aside and the Petitioner is entitled to be reinstated with all back wages and other service benefits. Therefore, it is prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to pass an order directing the Respondent/Management to reinstate the Petitioner in service with all back wages and other attendant service benefits.

3. The averments in the Counter Statement filed by the II Party/Management Canara Bank (hereinafter refers to as Respondent) are briefly as follows:

The Petitioner joined the Respondent/Bank on 18-08-82 at their Nerkundram branch as probationary clerk. He was confirmed in the services of the bank w.e.f. 18-2-83. His performance of duties has not been from belmish and has been quite unsatisfactory. The Petitioner while working

in the Sirumugai branch, had absented himself from duty from 20-11-95 without intimation and only on 19-3-96 he had applied for leave by his letter dated 9-3-96 requesting leave on loss of pay from 20-11-95 to 8-3-96. The reason for requesting for such leave was given by him as due to some personal problems in his family. Again by a letter dated 11-3-96, the Petitioner requested the bank to grant him privilege leave from 11-3-96 to 25-3-96 the reason being depression. According to the existing leave rules of the bank, an employee who is desirous of availing privilege leave, shall inform the bank one month prior to the date of his actual availing of privilege leave. Therefore, the bank treated the periods covered under the above two letters as absence without leave and hence on loss of pay by their letter dated 28-3-96 in accordance with the proceedings of the General Manager dated 21-3-96. The said letters were addressed to Sirumugai branch, where the Petitioner was working at that time. The Petitioner had sent his leave letters for his period of absence from 26-3-96 to 31-7-96 on medical grounds. However, the same was not supported by any medical certificate and hence, the said period of 124 days from 26-3-96 to 31-7-96 was treated as absence without leave and on loss of pay vide proceedings of the Respondent dated 5-8-96 and communicated to the Sirumugai Branch where the Petitioner was working at that time by a letter dated 7-8-96. Subsequent to the said period namely after 31-7-96, there was absolutely no intimation whatsoever, including any leave application from the Petitioner nor did he report for duty. Since the Petitioner had been continuously absenting himself from duty from 20-11-95 onwards, without due authorisation, the bank issued a letter by Registered Post to the Petitioner at the address which was recorded in the service records, instructing the Petitioner to join duty on or before 11-5-96. The said letter was returned with an endorsement as 'left'. The bank by a letter dated 31-5-96 sent by RPAD addressed to Sri S. Dhasaiyan, Clerk, Canara Bank, No. 4, Seethammal Street, Vadapalani, Madras-76 instructed the Petitioner to join duty on or before 12-6-96. The same was returned with the endorsement as intimation on 6-6-96. Again the bank by a letter dated 6-7-96 sent by RPAD addressed to the Mettupalayam address instructed the Petitioner to join duty on or before 17-7-96 failing which appropriate disciplinary action would be taken against him. The same returned with endorsement as 'left'. Thereafter, the Respondent/Bank by their letters instructed the Petitioner to report back for duty one dated 5-9-96 sent by RPAD which was returned unserved as 'party left' and the



another letter dated 11-10-96 sent by RPAD addressed to Mettupalayam and Chennai addresses and the same was also displayed at the Sirumugai branch. The cover addressed to Chennai returned with endorsement 'party out of station' and the cover addressed to Mettupalayam returned with endorsement 'intimated' 16-10-96. The petitioner failed to report for duty in spite of specific instructions from the bank. The above mentioned address to which the letters referred to above were sent, were given by the Petitioner himself at the time of his joining duty. The said addresses are the only addresses that are found in the service records of the Petitioner and no other address has been provided by the Petitioner for the purpose of issuance of correspondence from the bank. In these circumstances, in the absence of any change of address given by the Petitioner, the question of issuing the correspondence/communication by the bank to any other address does not at all arise. Thereafter, a notice under clause 7 of the V Bipartite Settlement dated 31-10-96 addressed to Chennai and Mettupalayam addresses of the Petitioner was issued by RPAD, whereby the Petitioner was instructed to report for duty within 30 days from the date of notice failing which it will be presumed that he does not have any intention of rejoining duties and that he will be deemed to be voluntarily retired from the services of the bank on expiry of the said period. The same was also displayed at Sirumugai branch office notice board. The letter addressed to Mettupalayam got returned with endorsement as 'intimated on 4-11-96' and again intimated on 5-11-96. Another copy of the same notice addressed to Chennai address also got returned as 'left'. Since the Petitioner failed to report for duty as instructed, the Respondent/Bank in terms of clause 17 of Bipartite Settlement vide proceedings of the General Manager dated 4-12-96 terminated the services of the Petitioner on the ground that he voluntarily retired/abandoned the services of the bank w.e.f. 30-11-96 and that the period of absence from 28-7-96 to 30-11-96 be treated as absence without leave and hence, on loss of pay. The above proceedings was communicated to the petitioner by RPAD and by a certificate of posting to his last known address at Chennai and Mettupalayam and a copy of the same was duly displayed at the Sirumugai branch, where the Petitioner was lastly working. The said RPAD cover sent to Chennai address got returned with postal authorities remarks 'No such name in this address' and the RPAD cover sent to Mettupalayam address returned with postal authorities remarks on 5-12-96 intimated and 6-12-96 again intimated. It is only on being aggrieved against the

said termination, the Petitioner raised the above industrial dispute. There were various instances of cautioning/warning the Petitioner for misconducts and also for dishonour of cheques. Further the Petitioner was chargesheeted on 10-9-96 for committing of a serious misconduct under Canara Bank Service Code by misappropriating the jewel given by the customer and issuing a fictitious gold loan ticket. The disciplinary action could not be proceeded with consequent to his voluntary cessation/abandonment of service. The Petitioner was not absolved of the charges contained in the said charge sheet issued to him and the same is still pending enquiry. A plain reading of the Petitioner's letter dated 9-3-96 to Respondent/Bank would clearly show that only to suit his convenience, the Petitioner has put forward the said allegation and due to the same reasons the management forced him to give a letter to that effect. Having balance of leave at his credit will not confer any right upon the Petitioner to avail leave unless duly applied for in accordance with the existing leave rules and the same is sanctioned by the appropriate authority. In this case, the Petitioner has neither duly applied for privilege leave and sick leave on half pay nor the same was sanctioned by the competent authority. The Petitioner had remained absent for a long time and was not reporting for duty in spite of repeated reminders. The repeated absence of employee will adversely affect the smooth functioning of the bank. Hence, the Petitioner was terminated as having voluntarily retired/abandoned from the service, as he has failed to report for duty despite enough opportunity given to him. Apparently, the Petitioner has deliberately evaded service of the communication sent to him by the bank and in a desperate attempt to cover up his such acts only, he now claims as if his address has been changed and he has intimated the said change by a letter dated 27-3-96 and the same is specifically denied by Respondent as the said statement is nothing but a blatant lie. Sufficient opportunity was provided to the Petitioner to join duty or show cause for not reporting for duty in accordance with the provisions of Bipartite Settlement and other relevant rules and regulations. The Respondent/Bank strictly and scrupulously followed the Bipartite Settlement/Canara Bank Service Code for the purpose of service of notice on the Petitioner. Thus, the order of termination is fully justified and legal. The order dated 4-12-96 was issued by the Competent Authority to communicate such orders as per the practice in vogue in the bank. In the event of this Hon'ble Court holding that sufficient opportunity has not been provided to the Petitioner prior to the order of termination, it is prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to provide an opportunity to the Respondent/Bank to substantiate their case before this Hon'ble

Court. Hence, it is prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to dismiss the claim of the Petitioner in this industrial dispute as there are no merit.

4. The Point for my consideration is :

"Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank, Chennai in terminating the services of the workman Sri S. Dhasaiya w.o.f. 30-11-96 is justified ? If not, to what relief, he is entitled ?"

Point :

This industrial dispute has been raised by the I Party/Workman the Petitioner Sri S. Dhasaiya challenging the action of the II Party/Management Canara Bank, Chennai in terminating the services of the Petitioner w.o.f. 30-11-96 as unjustified. It is admitted, that the Petitioner has joined the Respondent/Bank on 18-8-82 at the Nerkundram branch as probationary clerk and his services was confirmed w.o.f. 18-2-83. It is also admitted that when the Petitioner was working in Sirumugai branch of the Respondent/Bank absented for duty from 20-11-1995. It is the contention of the Respondent/Management that he was absent for duty without any intimation and only on 9-3-96 the Petitioner had applied for leave by his letter dated 9-3-96 requesting leave on loss of pay from 20-11-95 to 8-3-96 giving the reasons for such leave as due to some personal problems in his family and that again by a letter dated 11-3-96, the Petitioner requested the bank to grant him privilege leave from 11-3-96 to 25-3-96, due to depression and that the bank treated the said periods covered under those two letters as absence without leave and on loss of pay and the proceedings of the General Manager dated 21-3-96 to that effect was informed through a letter dated 28-3-96 to the Petitioner to Sirumugai branch, where he was working at that time. But, it is the contention of the Petitioner in his Claim Statement that during 20-11-95 because of some ill health, he was forced to take leave on medical ground and even though he intimated about his illness to the officer concerned due to some reason or other, the Respondent/Management forced the Petitioner to give a letter treating the leave as leave on loss of pay and that though the Petitioner had given medical leave for the period from 20-11-95 to 8-3-96 and from 11-3-96 to 25-3-96, the bank refused to grant the leave on medical grounds and even without informing the Petitioner, the bank counted the leave as leave on loss of pay. On the side of the Respondent/Management Xerox copies of the documents have been filed, after furnishing, the copies of the same to the Petitioner. The first document is a xerox copy of the letter dated 9-3-96 sent by the Petitioner to the Deputy General Manager Circle Office, Madurai, through the Senior Manager, Canara Bank, Sirumugai stating that it is

a request for leave on loss of pay. In that letter he has stated that due to his personal problems in his family, he has not attended the office from 20-11-95 to 8-3-96 and hence he requested for sanction of leave for those days on loss of pay. Sending of one such letter by the Petitioner has been burked by the Petitioner in his Claim Statement. That the Petitioner would allege in his Claim Statement that due to some reason or other, the Respondent/Management forced him to give a letter treating the leave as leave on loss of pay, though he had given medical leave for the period 25-11-95 to 8-3-96. In support of his contention that he has been forced to give one such letter, there is no acceptable supportive oral or documentary evidence in this case. It is his admission that he has been absent for duty from 11-3-96 to 25-3-96 and the bank refused to grant him leave on medical grounds and without informing him, the bank counted the leave as leave on loss of pay. It is not his contention that he has submitted leave applications for those two periods of his absence for duty mentioning that he requires medical leave and for which he had also submitted medical certificates in proof therefore. On the other hand, the Respondent/Management has filed the xerox copy of the letter dated 11-3-96 given by the Petitioner to the Respondent/Management. In that document, the Petitioner has stated that due to depression, he was not able to work in the bank and hence, he requested for sanction of leave for 15 days from 11-3-96 to 25-3-96. Both these letters sent by the Petitioner from Sirumugai branch to the Respondent/Management belie the version of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement that he had applied for medical leave for both two periods of his absence for duty. On the other hand, the version of the Respondent/Management in their Counter Statement are consistent to these two documents. Further as mentioned in the Counter Statement, the proceedings of the General Manager dated 21-3-96 for the absence of the Petitioner for duty was taken on 21-3-96 and the period of the absence of the Petitioner for duty had been treated as unauthorised absence and it was treated absence without leave and hence on loss of pay and the xerox copy of that proceedings has also been filed as a document on the side of the Respondent/Bank. Then on the leave application dated 9-3-96 of the Petitioner, the proceedings was drawn by the General Manager of the Respondent/Bank Circle Office, Madurai on 28-3-96, wherein it was said that his period of absence has been treated as absence without leave and hence on loss of pay. The xerox copy of that proceedings dated 28-3-96 also has been filed by the Respondent/Management into Court. It is also contended that these proceedings have been sent to the Petitioner at

his Sirumugai bank branch address. These averments of the Respondent/Management in the Counter Statement have not been denied. It is the further contention of the Petitioner that because of his family situation and continued ill health, he had shifted his place of residence, and has intimated the same to the office by his letter dated 23-7-96. He would further contend in his Claim Statement that since he has been transferred during the leave period to Sirumugai branch, he had joined duty as per the order of the Respondent/Management and then because of his ill health he continued the medical leave. He had not stated as to when he joined duty in Sirumugai branch and from what date he continued to be on medical leave and upto what period. But in the Counter Statement the Respondent has stated that the Petitioner has sent his leave letters for his period of absence from 26-3-96 to 31-7-96 on medical grounds and that the same was not supported by any medical certificate and hence, the said period of 124 days from 26-3-96 to 31-7-96 was treated as absence without leave and on loss of pay vide proceedings of the General Manager, Personnel Wing, Head Office dated 5-8-96 and the same was communicated to the Petitioner who was working at Sirumugai branch at that time by a letter dated 7-8-96. In support of this contention, the Xerox copies of the proceedings of the General Manager, Madurai dated 5-8-96 and the Xerox copy of the letter dated 7-8-96 also had been filed by the Respondent/Bank. The Respondent/Management has also filed a xerox copies of the returned postal covers with the postal endorsement as 'left'. All those postal covers had been sent to the address given by the Petitioner to the bank. Some with postal endorsement as 'party out of station' and 'not claimed'. All these documents filed on the side of the Respondent/Bank show that the Petitioner remained absent for duty unauthorisedly and his period of absence for duty has been treated as leave on loss of pay, since the leave applications he has sent requesting leave on medical grounds have not been supported with medical certificates, for which the concerned authorities had drawn proceedings and the same had been duly intimated to the Petitioner then and there to his given address. But, they have not been served on the Petitioner in his given address due to his non-availability and as well as his instruction to postal authorities as 'not claimed'. That Respondent has clearly averred in the Counter Statement that subsequent to 31-7-96 also there was absolutely no intimation whatsoever from the Petitioner for his absence for duty and since the Petitioner had been continuously absenting himself from duty from 20-11-95 onwards without due authorisation, the bank issued a letter by registered post to

the Petitioner's to his given address and instructed him to join for duty on or before 11-5-96. But the said letter was returned unserved with the postal endorsement as 'left' and that by another letter dated 31-5-96 the Respondent/Bank instructed the Petitioner to join duty on or before 12-6-96. The said letter sent by registered post was also returned unserved. Again the bank sent another letter dated 6-7-96 by registered post to his Mettupalayam address and Instructed him to join duty on or before 17-7-96 and that was also returned unserved with the postal endorsement as 'left'. In support of these contentions the Xerox copies of those letters of instruction and the returned postal covers with the postal endorsements have been filed by Respondent/Management. It is also the contention of the Respondent/Management that a notice under section Clause 17 of 5th Bipartite Settlement dated 31-10-96 was sent to the Petitioner to both his Chennai as well at Mettupalayam addresses by RPAD, whereby the Petitioner was instructed to report for duty within thirty days from the date of notice, failing which it will be presumed that he does not have any intention of rejoining for duty and that he will be deemed to be voluntarily retired from the services of the bank on the expiry of the said period and a similar notice has been displayed at Sirumugai branch office notice board. It is their further averment that the letter addressed to Mettupalayam returned unserved with postal endorsement 'as intimated on 4-11-96 and again intimated on 5-11-96' and that the another copy of the same notice addressed to Chennai address returned unserved with the postal endorsement as 'left'. So, the Respondent/Bank Management having found that the Petitioner failed to report for duty took proceedings as per clause 17 of 5th Bipartite Settlement and the General Manager by an order dated 4-12-96 terminated the services of the Petitioner on the ground that he voluntarily retired/abandoned the services of the bank w.e.f. 30-11-96. On the other hand, the Petitioner has contended in his Claim Statement that on 18-1-97 when he went to Circle Office at Madurai to report for duty he came to know that he was terminated from service on the ground that he voluntarily retired/abandoned from service w.e.f. 30-11-96. It is his contention that without adhering to any of the rules and regulations, the Respondent/Management hastily terminated the Petitioner from service, without giving him any opportunity to controvert the same and the said action of the Respondent/Management is against the principles of natural Justice and that he has not received any single communication from the Respondent/Management and the addresses to which the Respondent/Management said to have issued communications are not all concerned with the Petitioner and the termination order was signed by an Officer,

who is not competent to pass an order of termination. All these contentions of the Petitioner are shown to be incorrect by the Xerox copies of the documents filed on the side of the Respondent/Management in this case. From those documents, it is evidently clear that the Respondent/Management has taken all diligent steps to inform the Petitioner with a direction to report for duty within the specified period and only the Petitioner have turned a deaf ear to all the directions of the Respondent/Management to report for duty in time. The endorsements made by postal authorities on the returned postal covers go to show that the Petitioner was duly informed about those postal articles sent by the Respondent/Management and for the reasons best known to him, they were returned by the Petitioner himself. So, all these things belie the contention of the Petitioner that he was not given notice as contemplated under Bipartite Settlement before termination. As contended by the Respondent/Management the repeated absence of the employee adversely affected the smooth functioning of the bank. From the available materials, it is seen that the Petitioner had voluntarily abandoned the service and failed to report for duty despite enough opportunity was given to him. From the available records, it is seen that the Petitioner has deliberately evaded the service of the communication sent to him by the bank and only to cover of his mistake, he now claims as if his address has been changed and his intimated the change of address by his letter dated 27-3-96. Even to prove that fact, the Petitioner has not chosen to let in any acceptable evidence. So, as it is contended by the Respondent/Management, it is only a defence that has been thought of by the Petitioner now, to wriggle out from the situation. For his contention, the Petitioner has not proved with acceptable evidence that the order has been passed by an officer other than the competent authority. Nothing has been mentioned in the Claim Statement as on what ground he says that the officer passed the order of termination is not the competent authority and who is the person as a competent authority to pass such order, when especially, the Respondent has asserts their stand that the said order dated 4-12-96 has been issued by the competent authority. Further, it is represented that the Petitioner is now a practicing lawyer enrolled himself as an advocate in the year 1997 and is gainfully employed at present. This has not been denied by the Petitioner. Under such circumstances, on the basis of the materials available in this case, it can be easily concluded that the action of the management Canara Bank, Chennai in terminating the services of Sri S. Dhasaiya w.e.f. 30-11-1996 is justified. Hence, the concerned workman is not entitled for any relief. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

5. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the concerned workman Sri S. Dhasaiya is not entitled for any relief. No Cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 18th November, 2002).

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

On either side None

Documents Exhibited :

On either side Nil

नई दिल्ली, 13 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 147.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कॉरपोरेशन बैंक के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय बंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 58/90) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-12012/211/90-आई.आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th December, 2002

S.O.147:— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 58/90) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Corporation Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-12-02.

[No. L-12012/211/90-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL, TRIBUNAL, CUM LABOUR COURT

“SHRAM SADAN”

III MAIN, III CROSS, II PHASE, TUMKUR ROAD, YESHWANTHPUR, BANGALORE.

Dated : 29th November, 2002

PRESENT

Hon'ble Shri V.N. Kulkarni, B.Com. L.L.B.  
Presiding Officer

CGIT-Cum-Labour Court, Bangalore

C.R. No. 58/90

## I Party

Shri B. Umesh Rao,  
C/o. Shri Shambu  
Namboodiri  
Advocate,  
Sullia-574 239  
D. K. District.

## II Party

The Chairman,  
Corporation Bank,  
Head Office,  
Mangalore-575001

## AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/-211/90/IR-B(II) dated 16th October, 1990 for adjudication on the following schedule;

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Corporation Bank interminating the services of Shri B. Umesh Rao, Janata Deposit Collector w.e.f. 28-4-1988 is justified? If not to what relief the said workman is entitled to?"

2. The first party was working with the management as Janata Deposit Collector and his services were terminated therefore, Industrial Dispute is raised.

3. Parties appeared and filed Claim Statement and Counter respectively.

4. It is the case of the first party workman that he was appointed as Janata Deposit Collector by an order dated 27-11-1972. He was discharging his duties faithfully and honestly. He executed an agreement after he was appointed as Janata Deposit Collector. The Higher Officers have also given him appreciation letter. He was getting an average commission of Rs. 3300/- monthly income as his salary. He worked for 15 years continuously. The Incharge Manager adopted unfair labour practice and issued show cause notice. He also rejected the request of the workman to accept currency notes collected from Janatha Deposit holders. There was no charge sheet against him. No enquiry was conducted against him and therefore, the termination is illegal. Workman for these reasons and for some other reasons has prayed to pass award in his favour.

5. As against this the case of the management is as under :—

6. The main contention of the management is that the first party is not a Workman at all. He is

not an employ of the Bank. He is only an agent of Collection of Janatha Deposit on commission basis and he was paid certain percentage. He was not the member of staff.

7. It is the further case of the management that he was not subject to the normal working hours of the bank. He was not paid any salary or wages. There was no age restriction for appointment of Janata Deposit Collectors. All the allegations made by the workman are not correct. The dispute itself is not maintainable. He was not getting monthly commission of Rs. 3300 as his salary. The question of issue of charge sheet does not arise and there is no need of conducting enquiry because he is not an employee of the bank. He was terminated as per the agreement. He has not put in continuous service of 15 years. He was not depositing the connected money in time. Management for these reasons and for some other reasons has prayed to reject the reference.

8. On behalf of the management MW1 is examined. His evidence is that he was working at Sullia Branch from 1987 to 1990. Workman was the Janatha Deposit Collector. His duties were to collect amount from the depositors and deposit the amount on the next day. Notice was issued to him as per Ex.M3. Regional Manager made enquiries and he has given detailed Report. MW1 states in his cross examination that the Regional Manager conducted enquiry against him. He also admits that in the earlier part the Regional Manager have given appreciation letter. When Ex.M3 was given he was in charge Manager. It is also in the cross examination of MW1 that the workman has given reply at Ex.W2 saying that he has not committed any misconduct. He admits in his cross examination that no regular enquiry was conducted by issuing charge sheet. He admits that Ex.M4 is not against the first party.

9. Against this, the workman has given evidence and stated that he has not committed any mistake and he has not instigated the customers to give complaint against the officers of the Bank. He has given detailed evidence in support of his claim.

10. I have heard the learned counsels appearing for the parties.

11. I have carefully perused the decision relied by the Management in AIR 1973 SC 1227. I have also read the Hon'ble Supreme Court decision reported in 2001 AIR SCW 749. In view of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India referred earlier, the first party is a Workman. The contention of the management that the first party is not an employee of the bank is not correct. He is an employee of the second party management.

12. Once it is held that the first party is a workman, to remove him from service mandatory provisions of ID Act have to be complied with but all that is not done. The so-called enquiry done by the management through the Regional Manager is not sufficient. No charge sheet was given to the Workman and no enquiry was conducted in his presence. Therefore, the evidence of MW1 and the documents relied by the management is not sufficient to say that the enquiry is properly conducted against the workman before he was terminated.

13. Of course when he was terminated according to the management he was not a workman at all. But now in view of the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India the first party is a Workman and therefore the management has to hold regular enquiry by issuing notice of enquiry and charge sheet to the workman. All that is not done.

14. I have read the decision relied in AIR 1973 SC 1227. It is clear from the said decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India that the management independently can prove the misconduct against the workman.

15. In the instant case the evidence of MW1 and the documents relied by the management are not sufficient to say that the management has proved misconduct against the workman. The management has not examined any independent witnesses to prove that there was complaint against the workman regarding his work.

16. In view of these facts and the principles held in the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India I am of the opinion that this is a fit case to allow the reference. Accordingly I proceed to pass the following Order;

#### OREER

The reference is allowed. The Management is directed to regularize the services of the first party keeping in mind the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the decision reported in 2001 AIR SCW749.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 29th November, 2002)

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 148 :--औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय-सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धतन्त्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके फर्महोदरों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय

बंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 15/88) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.ए.ल.-12012/327/87-डी.-II(ए.)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th December, 2002

S.O. 148.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 15/88) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-12-2002.

[No L-12012/327/87-DII(A)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT "SHRAM SADAN"

III Main, III Cross, II Phase, Tumkur Road,  
Yeshwanthpur, Bangalore.

Dated : 29th November 2002

#### PRESENT

HON'BLE SHRI V.N. KULKARNI, B Com LLB.

Presiding Officer

CGIT-Cum-Labour Court, Bangalore

C.R. NO 15/88

#### I PARTY

Shri Babu Mahadevappa Andani, H.No. 1514,  
Ambiger Galli, Gokak,  
Dist. : BELGAUM

#### II PARTY

The Regional Manager,  
Union Bank of India,  
Raviwar Pet,  
BELGAUM (Karnataka)

#### AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/327/87-D.II (A) dated 22nd March 1988 for adjudication on the following schedule:

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India in dismissing from service Shri Babu Mahadevappa Andani is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"



2. The first party was working with the management. He was dismissed from service and therefore, Industrial Dispute is raised.

3. Parties appeared and filed Claim statement and Counter respectively.

4. The case of the workman in brief is as follows:

5. The first party joined the services of the then Belgaum Bank as Peon and he was working from 1967-68 to 1974 in its Gokak Branch and thereafter he was transferred to Belgaum Bank, Hebbal. Management gave charge sheet alleging that the workman has misappropriated the amount of the customers of the Bank with one Pigmy Agent Shri Subhash Bhimappa. Charge sheet was issued and enquiry was conducted.

6. The main contention of the workman is that confession statement was obtained by the management by threat of removal from the service and also got deposited the alleged misappropriated amount under coercion and threat and made a farce of enquiry into the alleged misappropriation against the workman. The Enquiry Officer has also made a farce of enquiry and submitted report against the first party holding him guilty of the alleged charges leveled by the management. It is said the same is not correct. The report of the Enquiry Officer is perverse. The management has filed false case against him to save others. The workman has not misappropriated any amount. The Management has not taken care before passing the payment. There are latches on the part of the official. Enquiry is very bad and not fair.

7. It is the further case of the workman that the second party bank filed a recovery suit at OS.No. 105/1981 in the court of the Principal Munsiff against the first party and others. The said suit was dismissed. The order of dismissal is illegal. He has not committed any misconduct. The punishment based on the so called confessions and admissions is unfair and unjust. The admission of the first party is not voluntary. Workman for these reasons and for some other reasons has prayed to pass award in his favour.

8. The case of the Management in brief is as follows:

9. The main contention of the management is that the first party has committed fraud in collusion with one Shri Subhash Bhimappa Hidaduggi, who was Mini Deposit Collector Agent in the Hebbal Branch.

10. The next contention of the management is that the first party has confessed that he has committed fraud and gave confession letter in writing. He has admitted that fraudulently he has withdrawn

the amount and the amount was used for purchasing a car.

11. In spite of the confession statement charge-sheet was issued and Enquiry was conducted. It is said the same is fair and proper and full opportunity was given to the workman. The contention of the workman that the confession statement was given at threat is not correct. The confession letter was given voluntarily by the first party. It is said that the Civil Suit was dismissed and the bank has filed an appeal and the same is pending before Civil Judge, Chikkodi. Management for these reasons and for some other reasons has prayed to reject the reference.

12. Management examined witnesses and closed the case for preliminary issue. Workman also got examined himself and closed the case. This tribunal by its order dated 13th May 1994 has held that the DE held against the first party is illegal and the DE is set aside.

13. It is seen from the records that after the DE was set aside. Management examined two witnesses, MW4 and MW5. MW4 has given evidence that he inspected in Hebbal Branch as Vigilance Officer and he was asked to investigate the irregularities. He questioned all the staff and the first party.

14. It is further disposed by him that the first party orally confessed that he has withdrawn amount of SB Account. Ex.MW12 and M13 are marked in his evidence. Ex.M14 and M15 are also investigated by him and marked in his evidence. According to Ex.M15 the amount was repaid by the workman. he has given report.

15. Before I proceed further I would like to say that this witness MW4 has stated that his investigation report is not filed in this case. There is no proper explanation from the management for not filing the report of MW4. That is the best piece of evidence, but it is not filed. This is fatal to the management.

16. He further said that there was no pressure on the first party to give confession statement. MW4 says in his cross examination that he has given order in writing to investigate the case. Again he says that letter is not produced. He says he cannot say the contents of that letter. He says he cannot give date. It must be 1987.

17. He further says in his cross examination that he made only oral enquiry. He has not recorded any statement of enquiries. He says he cannot say to whom he examined. He does not know anything about Civil Suit to recover amount of this case. He says cheques are written and signed by the concerned persons. He does not know how many pigmy depositors in the bank. He admits in his

cross examination that the amount was paid vide Ex.M14 & M15. He further says that Ex.M14 & Ex.M15 were not written. Specimen signatures of the first party are not filed. He says it is very difficult to recollect things now. He cannot say whether he has read four letters. He cannot say whether the cheques were directly passed or after the officer signed by them. He has not examined bank officers and cashiers. On going through the evidence of MW4, I am of the opinion that his evidence is not clear and cogent to prove that the workman has misappropriated any amount.

18. According to the case of the management itself the workman has misappropriated certain amount in collusion with the Mini Deposit Collector. Further civil suit is filed against the first party and others. In other words according to the management itself the first party workman is not the only person who has committed misconduct and alleged misappropriation. Evidence of MW4 does not throw any light and his evidence itself is not sufficient to prove the alleged forgery as per the charge sheet.

19. In the instant case the evidence adduced by the management is not sufficient to prove forgery and fraud. Charge sheet is very vague. Charge sheet must be specific but it is not shown in this case. According to the charge sheet the first party workman in collusion with the mini deposit collecting agent perpetrated fraud in SB account of customers by forging the signatures of the account holders. Surprisingly no names of the customers on whose account the amount is withdrawn is not given. There is no evidence that exactly how much amount was withdrawn from the SB Account. Cheques have been passed after verification by the officials of the bank. In view of these facts I am of the opinion that the evidence of MW4 is not help directly to prove fraud and forgery and misappropriation.

20. Admittedly when the DE is set aside the management has to adduce clear and cogent evidence to prove the misappropriation.

21. MW5 is examined. He was in Hebbal Branch in the year 1978 to 1980. He says that there was investigation against first party for misappropriation of the amount in the bank. He says that general investigation was made and all the employees were examined. He further says that first party told that he has done something and gave in writing.

22. Before I proceed further I would like Comment here that this MW5 has not stated in clear terms as to what confession the first party gave in writing. He only says that no pressure was put on the first party to give confession statement. MW5 further says that first party signed Ex.M12 & Ex.M13 and

he has identified the signature of the first party.

He further says that during investigation first party said that certain amount he has withdrawn and he will repay the amount. He gave details of withdrawal

23. According to MW4 no written statements of the witnesses were recorded. In view of this it is difficult to believe the evidence of MW5 to prove anything against the workman. Ex.M14 and M15 are signed by the first party himself.

24. In his cross examination MW5 says that he was working as Cashier. He admits that he paid cash of all the cheques. With this cross examination it is clear that the cashier has passed the cheque and there is no direct evidence against the workman to establish that he has withdrawn the amount from the SB Account of the Customer.

25. MW5 says in his cross examination that some of the cheques are not passed by him because scroll entry was done by the Manager and not the Cashier. He admits in his cross examination that after observing all the formalities he has passed the cheques. He says he cannot say to whom the amount was paid. With this cross examination it is again clear that the management has not proved fraud and misappropriation of amount from SB Account. MW5 admits in his cross examination where Ex. M14 and Ex.M15 are written. With this cross examination it is very clear that Ex.M14 & M15 are not sufficient to help the first party workman responsible for having committed fraud and misappropriation. When the responsible Cashier, MW5 says that he does not know where Ex.M14 and Ex.M15 are written. Therefore, by placing reliance of Ex.M14 & M15 we cannot hold that the workman has committed fraud, forgery and misappropriation. These two documents are doubtful MW5 again admits in his cross examination that he was asked to sign Ex.M14 & M15 and he has signed at the instance of Bank Manager. He categorically states in his cross examination that he might have reads them but he says he does not know what is written in them. He further says he has not read the letters. He further says that he does not know whether enquiry was held against Subash and was asked to pay the amount. With this cross examination of MW5 it is very difficult to place reliance of Ex.M. 14 & M15. This is all the evidence after setting the DE.

26. The main contention of the management is that the workman has given confession letter and that confession letter is sufficient to hold him responsible for fraud, forgery and misappropriation and therefore the action of the management is correct. In my opinion and in view of the evidence discussed there is no merit in this contention.



27. In view of the evidence of MW4 and MW5 which are discussed in detail, it is very difficult to believe the so called confession statement to hold first party workman alone guilty of misappropriation, fraud, forgery. Withdrawal slips filed by the management are not directly connect the workman for having withdrawal the amount. Some list of the customers are marked which are at Ex.P42, 43, 44 & 45. According to Ex.P42 it is written that one Subash has withdrawn the amount from his account.

28. In view of these circumstances it is not safe to rely the so-called confession statement of the workman.

29. After settling aside the DE workman again got examined himself as WW1. He has stated in his evidence that he has not committed any fraud and he is not responsible for that. He categorically stated in his evidence that the management has forced him to sign Ex.M14 & M15 before the inspecting staff. He also says that all the documents were passed by the Manager. He has not known who has encashed the cheque. He says he has not given amount. According to the material before me the workman was only a Peon. Of course he admits his signature in Ex.M14 and M15.

30. WW1 says in his cross-examination that he has not complained higher authority and police that the Manager has forced him to sign Ex.M12 to M15 and repaid the amount. Of course this cross examination would go to show that the workman has not complained to the higher authorities about the threat, but that itself is not sufficient to prove fraud and misappropriation. After all the workman was working as a Peon and that in the given circumstances he might have not reported to the higher authorities.

31. The so-called Ex.M14 & M15 are the documents relied by the management and the management has made much of these documents, but they are not sufficient.

32. I have read the written arguments given by the management and the workman in detail. Even according to the written Argument submitted by the management it is repeatedly states that the confession statement is sufficient to prove fraud, forgery and misapplication, but there is no merit in this arguments.

33. I have considered the decisions relied by the Management. Even according the Ex.14 & 15 it is not clearly made out by the management that the workman has/misappropriated the amount because from whose account the amount is withdrawn is not given. Particulars and the amount of each SB account are not proved by the management.

34 Taking all this into consideration it cannot be said that it is a clear admission of fraud and forgery.

35. I have given my best consideration to the material before me and I am of the opinion that after the DE is set aside the management has not clearly established the alleged misappropriation, fraud and forgery. In other words the workman has given two letters and according to them the management has said that they are confessional statements.

36. Considering the circumstances I am of the opinion that the punishment of dismissal is too harsh. I have already said that the cross examination of MW5 also throws doubt to believe Ex.M14 & 15. In view of these facts I feel some lenient view can be taken by exercising powers of Section 11A of Industrial Dispute Act.

37. Accordingly I proceed to pass to the following Order:

#### ORDER

The reference is partly allowed. The order of dismissal is set aside and the management is directed to reinstate the workman with continuity of service. No back wages in the given circumstances are awarded. Accordingly reference is disposed off.

[Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 29th November 2002].

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 149.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के प्रत्युसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/अथ न्यायालय, बेंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 64/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-12-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-12012/142/2001-आई.आर. (बी. II)]

सी. गंगधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2002

S.O. 149.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 64/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-12-2002.

[No. L-12012/142/2001-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2002

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR  
COURT

"SHRAM SADAN",

III MAIN, III CROSS, II PHASE, TUMKUR  
ROAD, YESHWANTHPUR, BANGALORE.

Dated : 27th November, 2002

PRESENT

HON'BLE SHRI V. N. KULKARNI, B. COM,  
LLB,

PRESIDING OFFICER

CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
BANGALORE.

C. R. No. 64/2001

I PARTY

II PARTY

S. S. Deshpande,  
S/o Shyamarao Deshpande  
K. K. Building,  
Nagashetty Koppa,  
Near Shandilya Ashram,  
HUBLI-580 023

The Management,  
M/s. Syndicate Bank,  
Represented by its  
General Manager (P),  
Head Office,  
Manipal,  
KARNATAKA STATE

## AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has referred this dispute vide Order F. No. L-12012/142/2001-IR (B-II) dated 11th September 2001 for adjudication on the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

Application under Section 10 of the ID Act for reference of the Industrial Dispute to CGIT. Cum LC. Bangalore-Misc. Order No. 21/1999 dated 4-6-2001, Misc. Order No. 1/2001 dated 4-6-2001 and Misc. Order No. 2/2001 dated 4-6-2001.

## ORDER

In view of the fact that the Govt. of India Ministry of Labour has referred this dispute, which is registered as CR NO. 46/2002, this application under Sub section 4A of Section 10 of the ID Act has filed by the workman directly before this Tribunal is closed.

[Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me].

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

का.आ. 150.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 95/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-12-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/155/98-आई.आर. (बी. II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2002

S. O. 150.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 95/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Nagpur as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in realltion to the management of Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-12-2002.

[No. L-12012/155/98-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR  
PRESENT SHRI B. G. SAXENA, PRESIDING  
OFFICER

REFERENCE NO. CGIT : 95/2002  
BANK OF INDIA

AND

SHRI KAILASH BHAUDAS BORKAR

## AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub Section (1) and Sub Section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-12042/155/98/IR (B-II) dt. 08-03-99 on the following schedule.

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of management of Bank of India through its Branch Manager, Amgaon Branch Distt. Bhandara and, Divisional Manager,

Nagpur Zone, Bank of India Building, 3rd Floor, S. V. Patel Road, Nagpur, in terminating the services of Shri Kailash S/o Bhaudas Borkar R/o Amgaon, Distt. Bhandara (Maharashtra) w.e.f. 6-9-97, is justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?"

The Ministry of Labour, New Delhi had sent the aforesaid reference to C.G.I.T., Jabalpur on 8-3-99. The case was fixed there on 18-3-99 and both the parties were directed to submit evidence and documents on 18-3-99. The case was thereafter adjourned to 12-11-99 and 14-2-2000. The workman or his union representative did not submit Statement of Claim.

The file was received in this Court i.e. C.G. I.T., Nagpur on 27-8-2002. The notices were again issued to the parties for appearance on 26-9-2002.

On 26-9-02 the representative of the management appeared. On this date neither the workman Kailash B Borkar appeared to file Statement of Claim nor any representative of the union turned up to file Statement of Claim. The case was again adjourned to 2-12-2002. Neither the workman turned up to file Statement of Claim nor any union representative submitted Statement of Claim for the workman. The case was then fixed up on 3-12-2002. for orders.

As the workman has not submitted any Statement of Claim himself or through his union, no relief can be granted.

#### ORDER

The workman Kailash Bhaudas Borkar did not turn up to contest the case. He has not submitted any Statement of Claim. As the workman did not file any Statement of Claim himself or through his union and no documents have been filed by him, no relief can be granted to the workman.

Workman Kailash B. Borkar has not submitted Statement of Claim, hence the reference is disposed of for want of prosecution.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 151.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एल. आई. सी. ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संवद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में

निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधि-करण/श्रम न्यायालय नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 323/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-17011/10/97-आई.आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2002

S. O. 151.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 323/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of LIC of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-12-2002.

[No. L-17011/10/97-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR  
PRESENT : Shri B. G. Saxena, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT : 323/2000

L.I.C. OF INDIA

AND

Shri M. J. Patil & S. D. Paunikar

#### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-17011/10/97/IR (B-II) dt. 28/31-8-1998 on following schedule :

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of LIC of India, Nagpur in not calling for interview to Shri M. J. Patil and Shri S. D. Paunikar for promotion to the grade of Assistant is illegal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workmen are entitled?"

The Statement of Claim has been filed by General Secretary, T. K. Chakroborty for workmen, M. J. Patil, Record Clerk and S. D. Paunikar, Record Clerk. It is mentioned in the Statement of Claim that M. J. Patil was promoted as Record Clerk on

03-04-84 and S. D. Paunikar was promoted as Record Clerk on 02-05-85. They had appeared in S.S.C. examination in November, 1979 and the result of the examination was declared on 23-01-80.

Shri R. G. Bramhane had filed a Writ Petition bearing No. 1012/94 in Nagpur Bench of Bombay High Court which was decided on 12-08-96. In the above Writ it was held that those who have gone through examination before the end of 1979 and were declared successful have to be read as pass in S.S.C. examination if qualified, before 1979. R. G. Bramhane was promoted as Assistant w.e.f. 1991. M. J. Patil and S. D. Paunikar claimed that they should also be promoted from 1991.

In the claim it is mentioned that the action of the management for not calling for interview to M. J. Patil and S. D. Paunikar from promotion to the grade of Assistant is not legal and justified.

The management contested the case on the ground that Life Insurance Corporation has its own rules for promotion and the method of selection for promotion to the employees of Class-IV. Only those are more meritorious are selected for promotion. The above workmen had appeared in S.S.C. examination in November, 1979 and result was declared in January, 1980. Only those Record Clerks who had five years service as Record Clerk and have passed S.S.C. examination before 1979 were considered for promotion. The Corporation has stated that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Ashok Kumar Sharma & Others versus Chandra Shekhar & Others reported in 1997 (4) Supreme Court Page No. 18 has interpreted the eligibility conditions for promotion and in view of this judgement M. J. Patil and S. D. Paunikar were not qualified for promotion as they have not passed S.S.C. examination upto December, 1979.

It is further mentioned that both these workmen were considered for promotion after the judgement of Bramhane's case in the year 1996. M. J. Patil had been enlisted in the Contingency List (SC) for promotion to the post of Assistant. S. D. Paunikar has not been found suitable and meritorious for promotion and as such not selected either.

These workmen had opted for promotion in the year 1996. They did not claim exemption for appearance for the departmental/promotional/apptitude test. Both these workmen were called for and appeared for written test but failed therein. Therefore, they were not called for Personal Interview. They have availed of the opportunity of Written Test by their own choice in seeking promotion and they are deemed to have waived their right to claim exemption from Written Test. As they failed in the Written Test they can not claim the promotion.

Both the parties produced oral and documentary evidence. They have also submitted their Written Arguments. Both the parties also argued the case orally.

I have considered the entire oral and documentary evidence on record.

The counsel for the management did not cross-examine the witnesses M. J. Patil and S. D. Paunikar.

Shri Ramesh A. Godbole filed affidavit and he was cross-examined on 06-02-02. He stated in cross-examination that who passed S.S.C. Examination after 1979 were not exempted for departmental test. R. G. Bramhane did not pass the Written Test. From the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court 1997 (4) Supreme Court Cases, Page 18 it is evident that the criterion for-eligibility for any post has been settled. In Ashok Kumar Sharma & Others versus Shri Chandra Shekhar & Others the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held :

"Where applications are called for prescribing a particular date to the last date for filing the applications, the eligibility of the candidates shall have to be judged with reference to that date and that date alone. A person who acquires the prescribed qualification subsequent to such prescribed date cannot be considered at all. An advertisement or notification issued/published calling for applications constitutes a representation to the public and the authority issuing it is bound by such representation. It cannot act contrary to it. The reasoning in the majority opinion that by allowing the 33 respondents to appear for the interview, the recruiting authority was able to get the best talent available and that such course was in furtherance of public interest is, an impermissible justification. The minority opinion in the 1993 decision in Ashok Kumar Sharma case that the 33 respondents, who were not qualified on the date of submission of the application but had acquired the requisite qualification before the date of interview, could not have been allowed to appear for interview, was right."

The view of the above ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1997 is clear. This judgement has been passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court after the decision of the judgement of Nagpur High Court in Bramhane's case in August, 1996. The R. G. Bramhane's case was decided by High Court on 12-08-96. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had decided Ashok Kumar Sharma's case on 10-03-97. Thus the ruling of the Supreme Court is latest on this point. In view of the ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court M. J. Patil and S. D. Paunikar are not entitled for their promotion in Assistant Grade from 1991.

It is also clear that M. J. Patil and S. D. Paunikar had opted for their promotion in Assistant Grade and had moved their applications on 5-8-96 and 1-3-96. Both of them had appeared for Written Test. M. J. Patil and S. D. Paunikar failed in the Written Test so they were not called for interview for selection to the post of Assistant. In the above circumstances it is evident that these workmen have still opportunity to qualify the departmental test for their promotion to the post of Assistant. In the above circumstances the action of the management of L.I.C. of India, Nagpur in not calling for interview to Shri M. J. Patil and S. D. Paunikar for promotion to the grade of Assistant is legal and justified.

### ORDER

The action of the management of L.I.C. of India, Nagpur in not calling for interview to Shri M. J. Patil and S. D. Paunikar for promotion to the grade of Assistant is legal and justified. The workmen are not entitled to the relief claimed by them.

The reference is answered accordingly.

Dated : 28-11-2002.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 152.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उत्तक कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/धर्म न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 638/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-12012/298/97-आई.आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव.

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2002

S.O. 152.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 638/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-12-2002.

[No. L-12012/298/97-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

### ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Tuesday, the 26th November, 2002

Present : K. KARTHIKEYAN,  
Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 638/2001

(Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court CGID No. 19/98)

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the General Secretary, Indian Bank Employees Association on behalf of the workman Sri K. Thirulokachander and the Management of Indian Bank, Chennai].

### BETWEEN

The General Secretary. I Party/Claimant  
Indian Bank Employees Association.

### AND

The Deputy General Manager, II Party/Management  
Indian Bank, Zonal Office,  
Chennai.

Appearance :

For the Claimant M/s. Rengaramanujam,  
Advocates.

For the Management M/s. Aiyar & Datta &  
N. Krishnakumar,  
Advocates.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned industrial dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-12012/298/97/IR (B-II) dated 20-7-1998.

This reference has been made earlier to the Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court, Chennai, where the same was taken on file as CGID No. 19/98. When the matter was pending enquiry in that Principal Labour Court, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of this case also from the file of Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court, this case has been taken on file as I.D. No. 638/2001 and notices were sent to the counsel on record on either side, informing them about the transfer of this case to this Tribunal, with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 17-10-2001 with their respective parties and to prosecute this

case further. Accordingly, the learned counsel on either side along with their respective parties have appeared and prosecuted this case further. The Claim Statement and Counter Statement of either side were filed earlier before the Tamil Nadu Principal Labour Court, Chennai, when the matter was pending there for adjudication.

Upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the documentary evidence let in on the side of the II Party/Management alone, the other material papers on record, after hearing the arguments advanced by the learned counsel for the II Party/Management alone, and this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :

### AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Govt. for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :

“Whether the action of the management of Indian Bank in not regularising the services of the workman is justified and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. The averments in the Claim Statement of the I Party/Claimant Indian Bank Employees Association, Chennai (hereinafter refers to as Petitioner) are briefly as follows :

The Petitioner Union has raised this industrial dispute regarding the non-employment of the workman Sri Thirulokachander, driver working under the control of the Branch Manager, Red Hill branch of the II Party/Management Indian Bank at Chennai. The said workman Sri K. Thirulokachander was engaged as peon-cum-Driver by the Branch Manager from 18-6-94 in the vacancy caused due to sudden demise of Sri Vanchirathan, a permanent driver of the above branch. He had been engaged continuously from the date of his appointment i.e. 18-6-94 to 20-9-96 with some breaks. During the period from 18-6-94 to 17-6-95 he had completed 295 days of service and from 18-6-95 to 18-6-96 he had completed 282 days. Thus, the workman Sri K. Thirulokachander had completed 240 days of service in a year and also completed 480 days within a period of 24 calendar months and thus attracting the provisions of Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Temporary Status to Workmen) Act, 1981. Therefore, the Petitioner Union representing the workman represented the Respondent/Management to regularise his services. But the management with mala fide intention orally terminated the services of the workman Sri K. Thirulokachander from 20-9-96 onwards. Thereafter, the workman had not been

engaged at all. Hence, the Petitioner Union raised an industrial dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Chennai. As the Conciliation ended in a failure, on submission of his failure of conciliation report to Government of India, the Govt. was pleased to refer this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The concerned workman Thirulokachander has registered his name in Employment Exchange. He has passed X standard and also holding heavy vehicle driving licence issued by the Institute of Road Transport, Gummidipoondi. Thus the workman Thirulokachander is fully qualified to hold the post of peon-cum-driver or peon or as driver under the Respondent/Management. The very fact that the concerned workman was in continuous employment for 650 days within a period of 27 months amply proves that there was continuous need for employment of the workman under the Respondent/Management. Though the employment of the workman is said to be a temporary one, in reality it is not so. He had been temporarily engaged in a permanent vacancy caused due to the sudden demise of Sri Vanchirathan, a permanent driver. Yet the management had not taken any action to regularise the services of the concerned workman Sri Thirulokachander or to grant him temporary status and to absorb him in a permanent vacancy that may arise in future. It is an unfair labour practice followed by the Respondent taking advantage of the economical condition of the workman and after extracting work from him and just throw him out of his employment without any notice. The old colonial policy of hire and fire and had been ruthlessly followed by the Respondent Management being a public sector organisation. The bankman of this country are covered by Bipartite Settlement and Awards. The Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-1966 define temporary employees in Chapter XX (iii) clause 20.7 and 20.8 and 20.12 and Clause 20.16 specifically deals with the engagement of temporary drivers. Therefore, the Petitioner Union submits that it is a permanent vacancy caused due to the death of a permanent driver and in his place the concerned workman was appointed. Though it is said to be temporarily appointed on daily wages as and when required, the continuous engagement of the workman amply proves the continuous need of the workman. Moreover, since it is a sensitive post involving transmitting of cash, clearing of stationery, it cannot be entrusted to private drivers. Therefore, Clause 20.16 clearly states that for doing such bank work the existing private driver if he was already doing the bank work shall be given preference for appointment as a peon-cum-driver. Therefore, due to the exigencies of service, the Branch Manager Red Hills engaged the workman Sri Thirulokachander continuously for



650 days within the period of 27 months. The concerned workman was orally terminated from his service and he was not engaged since the Union represented to the Respondent/Management to regularise his services. The abrupt stoppage of the workman from 20-9-96 without any notice and without following the procedure laid down under section 25F of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is wholly unjustified, illegal and arbitrary. Neither notice nor notice pay in lieu of notice was not paid to the workman as contemplated in Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. As per clause 20.12 the temporary workman will be given preference while filling up permanent vacancy. Since it comes under class IV category. Employment Exchange Compulsory Notification Act will not be applicable to the concerned workman. Since the workman was engaged by the Branch Manager as per clause 20.16 of the Bipartite Settlement in the permanent vacancy for more than 240 days in a year and 480 days within a period of 24 months. The concerned workman Thirulokachander is having preferential treatment and is having vested right over the existing vacancy of Driver under the Respondent/Management. There are several vacancies to absorb the workman into service, yet the management is refusing to re-engage the concerned workman and to regularise his services. In view of the facts and circumstances mentioned above, the Petitioner Union prays that this Hon'ble Tribunal may direct the Respondent to absorb the workman into service in the existing vacancy and to regularise the service of the workman.

3. The averments in the Counter Statement filed by the II Party/Management Indian Bank, Chennai (hereinafter refers to as Respondent) are briefly as follows:

The concerned workman though styled as a temporary workman by the Petitioner Union, he was working only on casual basis. The Respondent, Bank has been having a system of maintaining a panel of temporary sub-staff to work in the leave vacancies of permanent sub-staff going on leave in branch attached to zonal offices. The engagement of empanelled sub-staff has been on day to day basis and such casual employees are paid daily wages. The terms of reference do not relate to termination of the engagement of Sri Thirulokachander. On the other hand, it relates to claim for regularisation. The reference made to Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workman) Act, 1981 is misplaced and it has no application to nationalised banks including the Respondent/Bank. Being a casual employee engaged on day to day basis the allegation that he had worked for 240 days in 1994-95 and 1995-96 has no relevance and the same does not confer any right on him to claim

regularisation or absorption into the services of the bank. Sri Thirulokachander's engagement itself was unauthorised as it was in violation of the directives of the Government of India regarding engagement of personnel on temporary basis and also was not in accordance with the settlement entered into between the bank management and its recognised unions. The concerned workman engagement was unauthorisedly done at the branch level without the approval and sanction of the competent authority viz. Zonal Manager, Chennai. Such unauthorised engagements not even brought to the notice of the said competent authority. It is the fact the Sri Thirulokachander was never engaged on any permanent basis but he was engaged only on day to day basis. Hence, the question of the termination of service does not arise. Mere engagement of a person on ad-hoc/temporary/casual basis does not confer any right for regular absorption. Mere registration of Sri Thirulokachander name in the Employment Exchange done at his instance does not confer upon him and right for regular absorption. It is a fact that his candidature was sponsored by Employment Exchange as there has been no occasion for the Respondent/Bank to request the Employment Exchange to sponsor candidates. The real fact that the concerned workman was unauthorisedly engaged purely on casual basis does not mean the vacancy, if any, has to be filled up by absorbing him. The Respondent/Bank is a Government of India Undertaking and is bound by the guidelines and policies issued by the Government of India from time to time. All the policies regarding recruitment and placement of personnel are based on the guidelines and policies of the Government of India and also the settlement entered into with the recognised unions. There is no unfair labour practice as falsely alleged in the Claim Statement. The provisions of Bipartite Settlement referred to in the Claim Statement has no application to the case of Sri Thirulokachander. These clauses apply only to such of those persons who had been engaged as temporary employees from the panel made by the bank in accordance with the settlements entered into by the bank with the recognised union and with the candidates sponsored by Employment Exchange. Sri Thirulokachander was and is not in the panel of temporary sub-staff nor has been sponsored by Employment Exchange. Therefore, the question of giving preference to him in the matter of filling permanent vacancies, if any, does not arise. Sri Thirulokachander has no right to make any claim for absorption. The terms of reference do not relate to the termination of engagement of Sri Thirulokachander, but it is for regularisation of service. As his engagement was on day to day basis and on daily wages the reference to Section 25F of Indus-

trial Disputes Act, 1947 is not applicable and relevant. Therefore the question of other things being equal provided for under para 20.12 of the Bipartite Settlement does not arise and therefore, giving preference in the matter of giving employment to him does not arise. It is not in accordance with para 20.16 of the Bipartite Settlement as he was engaged on day to day basis. For invoking the said clause he should have been in the temporary panel of sub-staff or he should have been brought into the bank through Employment Exchange. The fact that the settlements if any were entered into in the past does not mean necessarily that they are applicable to the case of Sri Thirulokachander. Exigencies do not warrant absorption of Sri Thirulokachander, when the management by virtue of its managerial powers to control and regulate placement of its employees by an internal transfer, post a driver at Red Hills branch before doing away with casual engagement of Thirulokachander. The circumstances in which the settlements entered would be different and have no precedents for the union to claim parity and preference in stating the claim for absorption of Sri Thirulokachander. The concerned workman does not fall within the eligibility criteria and the vacancy at the branch has been already filled up. Therefore, there is no substance in the allegations made in the claim statement. For all the reasons mentioned above, the Respondent/Bank prays that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to reject the claim of the Petitioner Union.

4. When the matter was taken up for enquiry finally, no one has been examined on either side as a witness. No documentary evidence has been let in on the side of the I Party/Claimant. Documents filed on the side of the II Party/Management were marked by consent as Ex. M1 and M3. The argument advanced by the learned counsel for the II Party/Management alone was heard.

5. The Point for my consideration is :

"Whether the action of the management of Indian Bank in not regularising the services of the workman is justified and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

Point :

In the schedule of reference, the name of the workman concerned in this dispute has not been mentioned. It is the consistent plea on either side that the concerned workman in this industrial dispute, whose cause is espoused by the Petitioner Union is Mr. K. Thirulokachander. The Petitioner Union who raised this industrial dispute on behalf of the concerned workman Sri Thirulokachander

claiming a direction to the Respondent by this Tribunal to absorb the workman Sri Thirulokachander into service in the existing vacancy and to regularise his service has not chosen to let in any oral or documentary evidence in support of the averments made for the relief sought for under this petition. The concerned workman also has not chosen to examine himself to speak about his employment with the Respondent/Management and also about his period of service. No document also has been filed before this Tribunal in support of the contention of the Petitioner Union about the period of service of the concerned workman Sri Thirulokachander and for the alleged continuous engagement of the concerned workman, as Peon cum Driver by the Branch Manager of Red Hills of the Respondent/Bank. The Respondent/Management in their Counter Statement has clearly stated that the Petitioner was working only on casual basis and that being the casual employee engaged on day to day basis. No right has been conferred on him to claim regularisation or absorption into the services of the bank. So, under such circumstances, the burden of proof that the concerned workman had worked continuously for the period of 295 days from 18-6-92 to 17-6-95 and 282 days from 18-6-95 to 18-6-96 is on the I Party/Claimant Union. It is not the case of the Petitioner Union that he has been duly appointed as per the provisions of recruitment or his name has been included in the panel temporary staff maintained by the Respondent/Bank. It is the specific contention of the Respondent/Bank that the engagement of the empanelled sub-staff has been on day to day basis and such casual employees are paid daily wages, when they were engaged temporarily in the vacancies of the permanent sub-staff going on leave. It is not disputed that the concerned workman was engaged only on daily wages by the Branch Manager of the Red Hill branch, Chennai, without observing the proper procedure in vogue in the Respondent/Management for recruitment. It is specifically averred in the counter itself that the concerned workman was never engaged on any permanent basis and the engagement of Sri Thirulokachander by the branch was unauthorised as it was a violation of the directives of Government of India regarding engagement of personnel on temporary basis and also was not in accordance with the Settlement entered into between the bank management and its recognised union. It is the further allegation of the Respondent/Management in their Counter Statement that the said unauthorised engagement was done at the branch level without the approval and sanction of the competent authority i.e. the Zonal Manager, Chennai and such engagement was not even brought to the notice of the said competent authority. To dispute this specific averment of the Respondent in their Counter Statement, the



Petitioner Union has not filed any reply statement nor let in any acceptable oral or documentary evidence. It is further contended in the Counter Statement of the Respondent that as the engagement was only on day to day basis and on daily wages, and he was/is not in the panel of temporary sub-staff nor has he been sponsored by Employment Exchange, the question of giving preference to him in the matter of filling permanent vacancies, if any, does not arise and hence, the question of giving notice or notice pay under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not arise. It is the specific plea in the Claim Statement itself that the services of the concerned workman Sri Thirulokachander was orally terminated from 20-9-96 onwards. It is not the case of the Petitioner Union that for the alleged temporary engagement of the concerned workman when a permanent vacancy caused by the demise of Sri Vanchinathan was by way of any appointment order. So under such circumstances, the burden is lying upon the Petitioner Union to prove their claim that the concerned workman Sri Thirulokachander had worked continuously for more than 240 days and his services were terminated without paying retrenchment compensation, when it has been specifically denied by the Respondent/Management in their Counter Statement. The claimant Union ought to have let evidence to show that the concerned workman had worked for 240 days in preceding year by producing receipt of salary or wages or letter of appointment. Mere making a statement in the Claim Statement is not sufficient evidence, as it is its own statement. The decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a case reported as 2002 1 LLJ 1053 Range Forest Officer Vs. S. T. Hadimoni is squarely applicable to the facts of this case. In the absence of proof to establish the plea that the concerned workman had worked for 240 days to claim the benefits under Section 25F of the Act, it cannot be said that the Respondent/Bank Management had violated the procedure laid down under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is not disputed that there are Government of India notifications and instructions by way of circulars issued by the bank management to all the branches as norms for engagement of sub-staff and there are settlements entered into with the recognised unions in respect of deploying persons who have been empanelled to engage in the leave vacancies in the sub-staff cadre. The Xerox copies of those Government of India notifications dated 30-9-78 and norms for engagement of sub-staff as instructions issued by the Respondent/Bank management dated 4-3-83 and the settlement entered with the recognised union dated 6-7-92 have been marked with the consent of the counsel for the Petitioner as Ex. M1 to M3. On the basis of these documents, admittedly, the concerned workman has not been engaged by the Res-

pondent bank branch. Hence, under such circumstances, it can be said that the claim of the Petitioner Union on behalf of the concerned workman Sri Thirulokachander that the Respondent/Management has to re-engage the concerned workman and to regularise his service is not correct and the contention of the Petitioner Union that Sri Thirulokachander is having preferential treatment and is having vested right over the existing vacancy of driver under the Respondent/Management is also not correct. Even for invoking a clause mentioned in para 20-16 of Bipartite Settlement, the concerned workman ought to have been in the temporary panel of sub-staff or he should have been brought into the panel through Employment Exchange. So, in the absence of this, the claim of the I Party/Union on behalf of the concerned workman Sri Thirulokachander that he must be given preference for appointment as a peon-cum-driver cannot be accepted as correct. So, under such circumstances, as the said workman Sri Thirulokachander does not fall within the eligibility criteria, and when the said vacancy has already said to have been filled up by the Respondent/Management as it is contended by the Respondent/Management, there is no substance in the averments made by the Petitioner Union in their Claim Statement that the Respondent/Management is refusing to re-engage the concerned workman and to regularise his service. So on the basis of the available materials in this case, it can be concluded that the non-engagement of the concerned workman Sri Thirulokachander by the Respondent/Indian Bank Management and not regularising his service as a workman is justified and legal. Hence, the concerned workman is not entitled for any relief. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

6. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the concerned workman Sri K. Thirulokachander is not entitled for any relief. No cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 26th November, 2002.)

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined:—

On either Side None

Documents Exhibited :—

For the I Party/Claimant :— Nil

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	30-09-78	Xerox copy of the Government of India Notification regarding recruitment of sub-staff through Employment Exchange.

- M2 04-03-83 Xerox copy of the circular issued by Head Office of Indian Bank to all branches regarding norms for engaging temporary sub-staff.
- M3 06-07-92 Xerox copy of the memorandum of settlement u/s 12(3) between the management of Indian Bank and Federation of Indian Bank Employees Unions in the matter of persons engaged in leave vacancies of sub-staff.

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ.153 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.आर. 52/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13/12/02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-12012/132/93-आई.आर. (बी.-I)]

एल.-12012/135, 137, 138 व 139/93-आई.आर. (बी-I)

[एल.-12012/246/93-आई.आर. (बी.-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2002

S.O. 153.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (C.R. No. 52/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bangalore now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Reserve Bank of India and after workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-12-2002.

[No. L-12012/132/93-IR(B-I),  
L-12012/135/93-IR(B-I),  
L-12012/137/93-IR(B-I)]

L-12012/138 & 139/93-IR(B-I),  
L-12012/246/93-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated : 29th November, 2002

PRESENT :

Hon'ble Shri V. N. Kulkarni, B.Com., LL.B,  
Presiding Officer,

CGIT-cum-Labour-Court,  
BANGALORE.

COMMON AWARD

C.R. No. 52/93

#### I PARTY

Shri S. Ramalingam,  
No. 1, Webster Road,  
Cox Town,  
Bangalore-560005.

#### II PARTY

The Manager,  
Reserve Bank of India,  
Nrupathunga Road,  
Bangalore-560009.

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/132/93-IR(B-I) dated 10th September, 1993 for adjudication on the following schedule :

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Reserve Bank of India is justified in dismissing Shri S. Ramalingam, a Mazdoor from service? If not, to what relief he is entitled to?"

C.R. No. 53/93

#### I PARTY

Shri M. Devadas,  
No. 47, 9th Cross,  
Someswaranagar,  
Jayanagar I Block,  
Bangalore-560011.

#### II PARTY

The Manager,  
Reserve Bank of India,  
Nrupathunga Road,  
Bangalore-560009.

The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/135/93-IR(B-I) dated 10th September, 1993 for adjudication on the following schedule :

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action taken by the management of Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore in dismissing Shri M. Devadas, Mazdoor, from service is justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled to?"

C.R. No. 54/93

#### I PARTY

Shri Puttanna,  
No. 425, 1 Main Road,  
7th Block,  
Koramangala Lay out,  
Bangalore-560035.

#### II PARTY

The Manager,  
Reserve Bank of India,  
Nrupathunga Road,  
Bangalore-560009.

The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/137/93-IR(B-I) dated 10th September, 1993 for adjudication on the following schedule :

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Reserve Bank of India is justified in dismissing Shri Puttanna, General Mazdoor from service? If not, to what relief he is entitled to?"

C.R. No. 55/93

## SCHEDULE

## I PARTY

Shri K. Narayanaswamy,  
55, Kadirnapalya,  
Indiranagar,  
Bangalore-560038.

## II PARTY

The Manager,  
Reserve Bank of India,  
Nrupathunga Road,  
Bangalore-560009.

The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/138/93-IR(B-1) dated 10th September, 1993 for adjudication on the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action taken by the management of Reserve Bank of India is justified in dismissing Shri Narayanaswamy from service is justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled to?"

C.R. No. 56/93

## I PARTY

Shri B. Jayaraj,  
No. 77,  
John Bull Street,  
Viveknagar, Post,  
Bangalore-560047.

## II PARTY

The Manager,  
Reserve Bank of India,  
Nrupathunga Road,  
Bangalore-560009.

The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/139/93-IR(B-1) dated 10th September, 1993 for adjudication on the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action taken by the management of Reserve Bank of India in dismissing Shri B. Jayaraj Mazdoor from service is justifiable? If not, to what relief he is entitled to?"

C.R. No. 38/94

## I PARTY

Shri Kuchelan,  
No. B-8,  
Reserve Bank of India,  
Staff Quarters,  
Osborne Road,  
Bangalore-560042.

## II PARTY

The Manager,  
Reserve Bank of India,  
Nrupathunga Road,  
Bangalore-560002.

The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/246/93-IR(B-1) dated 28th March, 1994 for adjudication on the following schedule :

"Whether the management of Reserve Bank of India is justified in dismissing Shri R. Kuchelan, Coin Note Examiner from service? If not, to what relief he is entitled to?"

2. These six disputes are clubbed together and a Common Award is passed in C.R. No. 52/93 with a direction to keep a copy of this award in C.R. No. 53/93, 54/93, 55/93, 56/93 and in C.R. No. 38/94.

3. Some of the workmen were working as Peon and others as Clerks/Coin Note Examiners with the Reserve Bank of India. The Claim Statement of all the workmen is similar. The misconduct alleged against the workmen is that they have caused monetary loss to the bank by substituting the non defaced notes in the packets which were received earlier and examined and thereby misappropriated the amounts in thousands and given charge sheets to all these workmen in pursuance of Regulation 47 of the Reserve Bank of India (Staff) Regulations 1948. The claim statements are common in nature except following facts connected to quantum of amount and the methods employed of other things are in common.

4. Regarding Domestic Enquiry the contention of the workmen is that the charges are vague and lacks material particulars and the charge memo does not contain the list of documents and the list of witnesses through whom a charge were sought to be sustained.

5. It is seen from the records that criminal proceedings was also filed in the year 1981 before the first Additional Metropolitan Magistrate at Bangalore and during the pendency of the criminal case departmental enquiry is held. It is contented by the workmen and the DE is not proper. The enquiry was commenced immediately after the issue of charge sheet and the witnesses Jayavelu and EPS Subramaniam were not tendered for cross examination. The assistance of a lawyer to defend the case was not given. Workmen for these reasons and for some other reasons has prayed to pass an award in their favour.

6. In all these cases similar Counter Statement is filed by the Management.

7. Regarding DE it is contented by the management that the charge sheet was not vague. A lengthy investigation was conducted before initiating the domestic enquiry. Copies of documents and list of witnesses were made available to the workmen. All the allegations made by the workmen are not correct. K. M. Mathew who was examined for all these cases was tendered for cross examination individually.

8. The enquiry was conducted by Shri Vinay Nayak who was working as Assistant Manager at the relevant point of time. C.R. No. 52/93 is the first case and the Enquiry Officer was examined. Management for these reasons and for some other reasons has prayed to reject the reference.

9. It is seen from the records that my learned predecessor by his order dated 1st October, 1999 has held in all these cases by passing the common order that the Domestic Enquiry is fair and proper and preliminary issue in all these cases was answered in the Affirmative. Thereafter the case was posted for arguments on merits.

10. I have heard the learned counsel appearing for the workmen. I have also heard the learned counsel appearing for the management. I have carefully perused the Written Arguments given by the parties. I have also read the relevant decisions.

11. It is submitted by the counsels appearing for the parties that Criminal Case is still pending.

12. Now that the DE is held as fair and proper we will have to see whether the finding given by the Enquiry Officer in all these cases is correct or the same is perverse. Fact remains that there is some delay in initiating the departmental enquiry by the management because the alleged incident occurred in the year 1977 and the charge sheet was issued in April, 1985. According to the workmen Shri K. M. Mathew is not examined before this Tribunal and when he gave evidence during the DE, was not tendered for cross examination.

13. Now that the enquiry is held as fair and proper, the workmen at this stage cannot submit that the enquiry is not fair and proper and no opportunity was given to the workmen to defend themselves during the enquiry. My learned predecessor has given Affirmative finding on the Preliminary issue holding that the DE is Fair and Proper. In other words the procedure followed by the Enquiry Officer is fair and proper when the enquiry was conducted.

14. I have gone through the entire enquiry proceedings of all these cases and I have also read the finding given by the Enquiry Officer. In my opinion the finding given by the Enquiry Officer is correct and there is no perversity in it because full opportunity was given to the workman to defend himself during the enquiry.

15. The Enquiry Officer has relied upon the evidence of Mr. D.P.G. Subramanian who had explained the manner in which sorting of issuable and non issuable notes is done. The learned counsel appearing for the workmen could not convince me as to how the finding is perverse.

16. It was submitted by the learned counsel appearing for the workmen that some of the workmen have already expired and some of them are shortly retiring and the fact that since very long time these workmen are before this tribunal challenging the dismissal order and all of them have become very old and it is a fit case to invoke the provisions of Section 11A of the I.D. Act and order of dismissal be set aside and they may be made compulsory retired so that they will get some retirement benefits.

17. It was also argued that one of the workmen has expired long back and his LR may be given monetary benefits.

18. Against this it is only contented by the Second Party management that the misconduct is serious and the order of dismissal is proper and this is not a fit case to invoke the provisions of Section 11A of the I.D. Act.

19. Considering the entire material before me I am of the opinion that this is a fit case to invoke the provisions of Section 11A of the I.D. Act and accordingly I proceed to pass the following Order :

#### ORDER

The reference is partly allowed and the order of dismissal is converted to Compulsory Retirement. The LRs of the dead workmen, the workmen who have retired and the workmen who are about to retire may be given retirement benefit as per rules. Accordingly these six cases are disposed off.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 29th November, 2002.)

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2002

का. आ. 154.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी० जी० आई० टी० 04/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/305/2001-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2002

S.O. 154.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (CGIT-04/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur now as shown in

the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-12-2002.

[No. L-12012/305/2001-IR(B.I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

PRESENT :

Shri B. G. Saxena, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT : 04/2002

State Bank of India.

AND

The Asstt. Gen. Secretary, S.B.I.

#### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-Section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-12012/305/2001-IR(B-I) dated 26-11-2001 on following schedule.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India, Zonal Office, Nagpur in awarding punishment of discharge from the Bank's service to Shri M. M. Thakre, Ex-Messenger w.e.f. 22-11-1999 is justified? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled?"

This reference was received in March, 2002. Notices were issued to the parties, 02-04-02, 23-04-02, 11-06-02, 30-07-02 were fixed for filing Statement of Claim by the workman but neither the workman turned up nor any union representative of the workman turned up to file Statement of Claim.

The case was adjourned to 27-08-02. On this date a letter was received from Asstt. General Secretary of the State Bank of India Staff Union that S. D. Lapalikar, Asstt. Secretary of the union has been authorised to represent workman M. M. Thakre in this case. The union wants one month time to submit Statement of Claim. The case was therefore adjourned to 17-10-02 for filing Statement of Claim by the workman.

On 17-10-02 also neither the union representative turned up to represent the workman nor the workman appeared in the Court to submit the Statement of Claim. The case was again adjourned to 22-11-02 for filing Statement of Claim by the workman. Today also no Statement of Claim has been filed by the workman M. M. Thakre or his union representative S. D. Lapalikar.

As no Statement of Claim has been filed by the workmen and he is repeatedly avoided appearance in Court to contest his case, no relief can be granted to him. The reference is therefore disposed of for want of prosecution.

#### ORDER

The workman M. M. Thakre has not turned up before this Tribunal to contest the case and no Statement of Claim has been filed by him inspite of providing him sufficient opportunity to file Statement of Claim, the reference is disposed of for want of prosecution.

Date : 22-11-02.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 155 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिमी रेलवे, कोटा के प्रबंधक के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई.डी.-62/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-41011/34/86-डी.-II बी./आई.आर. (बी.-1)]

अजय कुमार डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2002

S.O. 155.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. No. 62/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Railway, Kota and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-12-2002.

[No. L-41011/34/86-D. II B/IR (B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-  
CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

## PRESENT :

Rudresh Kumar, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 62/2002 (Delhi No. 2/89)

Ref. No. L-41011/34/86-D. II(B) dated nil

## BETWEEN

The Divisional Secretary,  
Pashchim Railway Karmchari Parishad,  
Kota.

## AND

The Divisional Railway Manager,  
Western Railway, Kota,  
Jn.-324002.

## AWARD

By order No. L-41011/34/86-D. II(B) dated nil, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and Section 2(A) of Section 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between the Divisional Secretary, Pashchim Railway Karmachari Parishad, Kota (espousing cause of Smt. Pato Bai and Ratanlal) and the Divisional Railway Manager, Western Railway, Kota for adjudication to the CGIT-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi. Later, vide order No. Z-20025/54/2001-CLS-II dated 19-4-2002, this case was transferred to this tribunal for adjudication.

The reference under adjudication is as under :

"Whether the demand of P.R.K.P. for promotion of Pato Bai, waiting room bearer and Ratanlal Swami, telegraph peon under SS, Kota with effect from 1-8-1982 is justified? If so, to what relief are the workman entitled to?"

2. The representative union, raised a common industrial dispute in respect of Smt. Pato Bai, Waiting Room Bearer, and Ratanlal Swami, Telegraph Peon, working under the

Station Supdt. Western Railway, Kota. In the course of the proceedings, Smt. Pato Bai died. His daughter-in-law Smt. Sumitra filed application stating that her mother-in-law died on 9-11-92 and on her place, his only son Ramjil was given compassionate appointment. He also died in the year 1993, and after his death she was given compassionate appointment in the Western Railway at Kota, where she is working at present. She did not desire to pursue the case of her mother-in-law and further. By order dated 10-10-2002, this Tribunal passed a 'No Claim Award' in relation to claim of Pato Bai deceased. Thus, a part of the reference has already been answered in shape of 'No Claim Award'.

3. The other part of the reference relates to Rattan Lal Swami, allegedly, engaged as substitute w.e.f. 14-10-50 under the Divl. Railway Manager, Western Railway, Kota. He was regularised in Class IV on 22-3-53 and put to work as Bishti under Station Master Sawaimadhopur. He was transferred and posted as Platform Porter under Station Master Ramganj Mandi. In November, 1953 and later transferred to Idgah in December, 1954. He was promoted as Points Man in the scale of Rs. 35-50(P) and posted Under Station Master Bayana in 1957. Later, he was promoted as Seniors Points Man and continued in the scale of Rs. 80-110(A) up to 1973. He was selected as Block Signal Man in the grade of Rs. 120-155(A) in 1965 and was deputed for training to Zonal Training Institute, Udaipur, and passed his training successfully but was deprived of his legitimate chance of betterment. He was put to work as Points Jamadar in the scale of Rs. 80-110(A) under Station Master Kota since 1973. This scale was later revised to Rs. 210-270 w.e.f. 1-1-73 and he continued in the said scale upto 1975. He was medically decategorised on 14-10-75 and recommended for hearing aid. After decategorisation, he was posted as Telegraph Peon on 30-11-75 in the lower scale of Rs. 196-232(R) and his pay fixed at maximum of the scale i.e. Rs. 232 although, he was drawing Rs. 238 p.m. in his substantive scale Rs. 210-270(R). The workman raised industrial dispute to challenge lowering of his scale and also forfeiting his pay by fixing him at lower sum than he used to draw at the time of decategorisation. He was also denied upgradation from the year 1980.

4. The management admitted that the workman had passed Block Signal Man examination from Zonal Training Institute, Udaipur, but justified his non promotion as he was undergoing various punishments under the Disciplinary and Appeal Rules. While working as Points Jamadar in the scale of Rs. 80-110(A) which was revised to Rs. 210-270(R), he was medically decategorised and declared medically unfit in the category A/2. He was found fit in category C/1 vide medical certificate No. 81/1 dated 31-10-75. Consequently, he was absorbed as Telegraph Peon in the scale of Rs. 196-232(R) at Kota, fixing his pay at the maximum. This alternative job was provided to him on compassionate ground otherwise his services could have dispensed with on medical ground. The management further pleads that on upgradation of post, Mr. Praya Singh a senior to workman was promoted in the higher scale. The management denies any discrimination. The management has further stated that the workman had given his option on 17-11-75 to work on the post of Telegraph Peon and so, he was put on the said post by offering him alternative employment by order dated 28-11-75. At this distance of time, after superannuation, he has no locus standi to agitate his posting as Telegraph Peon.

5. The workman has not denied giving option on 17-11-75 for alternate appointment as Telegraph Peon, in a lower scale. He was medically decategorised and was not entitled to be retained on the post of Points Jamadar. There appears no illegality in the action of the management to retain him in alternate job carrying lesser pay scale, particularly, on his option. His pay was fixed at maximum of scale i.e. Rs. 232 p.m. The workman has since retired and is not entitled to any posting. His claim is not sustainable, as far as his posting as Telegraph Peon is concerned. However, the workman, at the time of decategorisation was drawing Rs. 238 p.m. and as consequence of his posting, his pay was fixed at Rs. 232 only which was maximum of the scale. Apparently, the workman was put to pecuniary disadvantage of Rs. 6 p.m. The management should have allowed this amount as a personal pay, by not permitting to draw Rs. 6 p.m. as personal pay, the management forfeited his pay which is not permissible in law.

6. The workman was also entitled to Rs. 6 p.m. with DA admissible thereon from the date of his fixation of pay at Rs. 232 till the date of his retirement. This will be very difficult for the workman to seek computation hence it is expedient to fix a lump sum amount towards full and final settlement. Taking into consideration loss of Rs. 6 p.m. and other allowances thereon, a sum of Rs. 5000 (Five Thousand) only seems to be just and proper relief in favour of the workman against the management.

7. Accordingly, the award is partly in favour of the workman. He is entitled to Rs. 5000 (Five Thousand) only towards full and final settlement of his claim.

Lucknow :

11-12-2002

RUDRESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 156 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल रेलवे बम्बई, वी.टी. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रम न्यायालय नं. I मुंबई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या एल.सी.बी.-142/1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था

[सं.एल.-41024/2/2002-आई.आर. (बी.-1)]

अजय कुमार डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2002

S.O. 156.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (LCB-142 of 1995) of the Central Government Labour Court, No.-I Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Railway, Bombay V.T. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-12-2002.

[No. L-41024/2/2002-IR (B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LABOUR COURT NO. 1 MUMBAI

PRESENT :

Shri Justice S. C. Pandey, Presiding Officer.

Misc. Application No. 142 of 1995

PARTIES :

Shri S. Y. Babel : Applicant.

V/s.

The Chief Commercial Manager : Opponent.

Central Rly. Bombay V. T.

APPEARANCES :

For the applicant : Shri Anchan, Adv.

for the Opponent : Ms. Fernandes.

Mumbai, dated the 4th day of December, 2002

#### JUDGEMENT

Today, when the matter was taken up for cross-examination, the learned counsel for the applicant Shri M. B. Anchan,

Advocate filed an application stating that the applicant does not want to contest the application. In view of the application filed by the learned counsel for the applicant, this matter is dismissed as not pressed.

S. C. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 157 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत ओवरसीज बैंक लि. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 61/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल. 12012/38/98-आई.आर. (बी.-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2002

S.O. 157.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (61/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-12-2002.

[No. L-12012/38/98-IR(B.1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 11th December, 2002

PRESENT :

K. Karthikeyan, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 61/2001

(Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal I.D. No. 72/1999)

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Workman Sri E. K. Ravi and the Management of Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd., Chennai.]

#### BETWEEN

Sri E. K. Ravi. .... I Party/Workman

#### AND

The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, .... II Party/Management  
Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd., Chennai.

APPEARANCE :

For the Workman : M/s. Balan Haridas R. Kamatchi Sundaresan, Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. T. S. Gopalan & Co., Advocates.

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and



Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned industrial dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-12012/38/98-IR (B-I) dated 28-08-1998.

This reference has been made earlier to the CGIT-Cum-Labour Court, Bangalore, where the same was taken on file as C.R. No. 80/98 and as per the orders of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India dated 5-3-99, this case has been transferred to Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal Chennai, where this case was taken on file as I.D. No. 72/99. When the matter was pending enquiry in that Tribunal, Government of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of this case also from the file of Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal, this case has been taken on file as I.D. No. 61/2001 and notices were sent to the counsel on record on either side, informing them about the transfer of this case to this Tribunal, with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 29-01-2001 with their respective parties and to prosecute this case further. Accordingly, the learned counsel on either side along with their respective parties have appeared and prosecuted this case further. The Claim Statement of the I Party/Workman and the Counter Statement of the II Party/Management and the reply statement of the I Party/Workman were filed before the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal itself, when this case was pending adjudication there in the file of that Tribunal.

Upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, and the reply statement of either parties, the oral and documentary evidence let in on either side, the other material papers on record, after hearing the arguments advanced by the learned counsel for the II Party/Management alone and this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :—

#### AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above mentioned order of reference by the Central Government for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :—

"Whether the action of the management in dismissing Sri E. K. Ravi from service is justified? If not, the workman is entitled to what relief?"

2. The averments in the Claim Statement filed by the I Party/Workman Sri E. K. Ravi (hereinafter refers to as Petitioner) are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner joined the service of the II Party/Management Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd., Chennai (hereinafter refers to as Respondent) as sub-staff on 1st July, 1983. He had put in 13 years of blemishless record of service. While so, he had fell ill and he was on medical leave w.e.f. 24-6-96. He had also sent leave letter which has been acknowledged by the bank. The bank has not rejected the Petitioner's leave. The Respondent/Bank has served on the Petitioner a show cause notice dated 17-7-96 asking the Petitioner to give his explanation for participating in the strike. This again proves the contention of the Petitioner that his leave has been sanctioned. The Respondent/Bank without issuing a chargesheet or conducting an enquiry, dismissed the Petitioner from service by an order dated 31-10-96 on the ground that since he has been unauthorisedly absent for more than 90 days, he had voluntarily retired from the bank's service. The Respondent/Bank relied upon para 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-89 to deny employment to the Petitioner. Such a cause in matters relating to employment is held to be illegal and arbitrary. Hence, the termination of the service of the Petitioner relying upon such a clause without issuing chargesheet and conducting enquiry is illegal, arbitrary and in violation of principles of natural justice. The Petitioner had completed 240 days of continuous service in one calendar year. The Respondent/Bank cannot deny him employment without following the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Hence, the order of termination dated 31-10-96 is void ab initio. The Respondent has terminated the services of the Petitioner for the alleged absence. The Respondent/Bank has not taken note of sincere and efficient services rendered by Petitioner for 13 years before terminating his service. Even if, the absence for the period alleged to misconduct, the punishment of termination

from service is harsh and disproportionate to the alleged misconduct of absence. It is prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to interfere in the order of punishment awarded under Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 with regard to the quantum of punishment. Hence, it is prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass an award holding that the order of termination dated 31-10-96 is illegal, arbitrary and in violation of principles of natural justice contrary to Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and consequently direct the Respondent/Management to reinstate the Petitioner with full back wages, continuity of service and all other attendant benefits and with costs.

3. The averments in the Counter Statement filed by the II Party/Management Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd. (hereinafter refers to as Respondent) are briefly as follows :

The wages and other service conditions of the employees of the Respondent/Bank in clerical and subordinate cadre who are under the category of workmen under Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are governed by Awards and Settlements governing the banking industry made under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act from time to time. One such settlement was made on 10-4-89 and it is binding on the Petitioner also. Para 17(a) of the Bipartite Settlement dt. 10-4-89 reads as follows :—

"When an employee absents himself from work for a period of 90 days or more consecutive days, without submitting any application for leave or for its extension or without any leave to his credit or beyond the period of leave sanctioned originally/ subsequently or when there is satisfactory evidence that he has taken up employment in India or when the management is reasonably satisfied that he has no intention of joining duties, the management may at any time, thereafter give a notice to the employee at his last known address calling upon him to report for duty within thirty days of the date of notice stating inter-alia, the grounds for coming to the conclusion that the employee has no intention of joining duties and furnishing necessary evidence where available. Unless the employee reports for duty within 30 days of the notice, or gives an explanation for his absence within the said period of 30 days satisfying the management that he has not taken up another employment or avocation and that he has no intention of joining duties, the employee will be deemed to have voluntarily retired from bank service on the expiry of the said notice. In the event of the employee submitting a satisfactory reply, he shall be permitted to report for duty thereafter within 30 days from the date of the expiry of the aforesaid notice without prejudice to the bank's right to take any action under the law or rules of service."

On 7-3-84 the Petitioner was appointed as a sub-staff on probation for the period of six months and he joined service on 12-3-84. He was confirmed in service w.e.f. 12-9-84. He was a chronic absentee and he was habitually absenting from duty without leave. He was issued several memos for his unauthorised prolonged frequent absenteeism. During the period from 1-1-96 to 19-9-96 he had absented for 68 days without leave. He again absented from 24-6-96 and this absence continued beyond 90 days. As such, in terms of para 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-89 the notice dated 25-9-96 was issued to the Petitioner calling upon him to report for duty within 30 days on receipt of the notice and also offer his explanation for his absence. Though the said notice dated 25-9-96 was served on him on 30-9-96, the Petitioner neither reported for duty nor sent any reply. On the expiry of the notice period on 30-10-96 the Petitioner was deemed to have voluntarily retired from the bank's service in terms of Para 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-89. Accordingly, by a notice dated 31-10-96 the Respondent informed the Petitioner that he was treated as voluntarily left the services of the bank. It was in these circumstances, the Petitioner ceased to be in the employment of the Respondent/Bank. The cessation of employment would not amount to termination of employment by the Respondent. As such, the Petitioner cannot maintain the dispute under Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Therefore, the dispute is not maintainable in law and the Petitioner cannot be considered for any relief. The Respondent/Bank has not received

from the Petitioner any leave letter dated 24-6-96 seeking medical leave from 24-6-96. The award staff—clerical and subordinate staff of the Respondent/Bank, went on a strike from 15-7-96 to 1-9-96. A stereo typed show cause notice dated 17-7-96 was issued to all the striking workmen of the Respondent/Bank and as a matter of routine, the said notice was also issued to the Petitioner, though the Petitioner was not on strike during that period. The Petitioner was not on strike from 15-7-96 because he was already absenting from duties without leave from 24-6-96. Therefore, the reference to the Respondent's letter dated 17-7-96 would not advance the case of the Petitioner. Any cessation of employment brought about by operation of clause 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-89 would not amount to termination of employment by the bank. Therefore, there was no question of issuing charge sheet and conducting an enquiry. Therefore, it is prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to make an award rejecting the claim of the Petitioner.

4. The averments in the Reply Statement filed by the I Party/Workman are briefly as follows:—

The Respondent prior to issuing notice dated 25-9-96 had issued a charge sheet dated 10-9-96 alleging that the Petitioner had been absenting from 24-6-96 and that the same would amount to misconduct under clause 19.5(p) of the Bipartite Settlement. After issuing the charge sheet dated 10-9-96, the Respondent did not conduct any enquiry or proceed any further on it. The Respondent chose not to proceed on the charge sheet dated 10-9-96 since there was no ground to substantiate the charges levelled against him because the Petitioner for his absence had applied for leave and the same was not rejected. Only thereafter, to circumvent the enquiry by clear afterthought the Respondent had issued the show cause notice dated 25-9-96. Thus, the very show cause notice dated 25-9-96 purporting to be issued under para 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement is without jurisdiction. From 15-7-96 to 1-9-96 all the employees of the bank were striking. Most of the employees did not work during this period. Therefore, treating even the period when most of the employees were on strike as unauthorised absence is not correct. The Petitioner had sent the leave letter for his absence and the same was not rejected. Hence, the absence cannot be termed as unauthorised. Therefore, the purported action invoking clause 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement is totally misconceived. The Petitioner had availed leave which were at his credit after duly informing the Respondent. The allegation as if, in the notice dated 25-9-96, the Petitioner was asked to explain the reasons for his absence is not correct. He applied for medical leave due to severe back pain and he was advised to take absolute bed rest. Only in this background, he could not send any reply to notice dated 25-9-96. In any event, the Respondent cannot arbitrarily terminate the services of an employee who had been working without any blemish for more than 12 years. Clause 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement relied upon to terminate the services of the Petitioner is illegal and arbitrary. In fact, such an identical provision had been declared as illegal by Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hence, action taken pursuant to such an illegal clause is non est and unjust. The allegation as if show cause notice dated 17-7-96 for illegal strike was sent in a stereo typed manner to all the employees is not correct. Only because the Petitioner's leave was sanctioned, the Respondent in a mistaken impression that he had also participated in the strike issued the show cause notice dated 17-7-96 to the Petitioner.

As if there is no termination and that the petition under Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is not maintainable is totally misconceived and vexatious. Any termination in whatsoever manner done is retrenchment in the eye of law. The Respondent after terminating the services of the Petitioner summarily and in a most arbitrary fashion is taking such objections in a most unfair manner. The allegation as if the Petitioner had voluntarily retired from service is a pure imagination of the Respondent. By no stretch of imagination an employee who had validly applied for leave and which had not been rejected by the Respondent can be termed as unauthorised absence. While so, the Respondent had terminated the services of the Petitioner without any basis. Hence, it is proved that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass an award as prayed for with cost.

5. When the matter was taken up for enquiry first with the consent of the counsel on either side, documents filed on either side have been marked as Ex. W1 to W6 and M1 to M6 respectively. Subsequently, the I Party/Petitioner has

filed a petition I.A. No. 56/2001 for production of leave letters said to have been submitted by the Petitioner to Respondent/Bank which have been acknowledged by the bank through the postal acknowledgement cards marked earlier as Ex. W2 series. Prior to the filing of that petition by the Petitioner, the Respondent sent a notice to the counsel for the Petitioner for production of the leave letter and acknowledgement of the bank for the same. Subsequently, the Respondent has sent yet another notice to the counsel for Petitioner to produce the postal receipts pertaining to the two acknowledgement cards as well as the copies of the letters. At this stage, the Petitioner had filed this application under I.A. No. 56/2001 calling upon the Respondent to produce leave letters purported to have been sent under acknowledgement cards marked as Ex. W2. In the counter filed by the Respondent/Management, they have stated that no leave letter was received from the Petitioner in respect of his absence from 24-6-96 and the application is lacking in bona fide and it is only an attempt to create a basis for the unfounded allegation made by the Petitioner that he had sent leave application in respect of his absence from 24-6-96. An order has been passed by this Tribunal by dismissing that petition on merits, holding that from the materials available in this case, it cannot be conclusively concluded that Ex. W2 the two postal acknowledgement cards are the evidence for the Petitioner having sent his two medical leave letters to the Respondent/Management as alleged by him. Subsequently, after it was represented to the Tribunal that there was no oral evidence, the matter was posted for the arguments of the counsel on either side. Then after three hearings, as the counsel for the Petitioner has not turned up for advancing his arguments, the learned counsel for the II Party/Management has advanced his arguments and orders were reserved for deciding the dispute on merits, with the available materials on record. Subsequently, the Petitioner had come forward with a petition I.A. No. 44/2002 to reopen that case to let in oral evidence, as the Respondent/Management counsel had no objection for the same, it was allowed and the case was re-opened permitting the I Party/Petitioner to let in oral evidence. The Petitioner has examined himself as WW1 and in the cross examination three more documents on the side of Respondent/Management had been marked as Ex. M7 to M9. Then one witness on the side of the management was examined as MW1 and two more documents have been marked as Ex. M10 and M11. Then on the representation of the learned counsel for the II Party/Management, the evidence was closed and the case was posted for arguments subsequently at the request of the counsel on either side. Then in the subsequent hearing, the counsel for the I Party/Workman filed a memo requesting this Tribunal to refer this matter to Lok Adalat for conciliation and further course of action. As it was strongly opposed on the side of the Respondent/Management and the Tribunal having come to the conclusion that there is no prima facie satisfaction for the Tribunal to conclude that every possibility of the matter being settled between the parties, if referred to Lok Adalat, has closed the memo and noted the case for arguments of the counsel on either side. On the day, when it was taken up for hearing the arguments of the counsel on either side in this dispute as last chance, as the counsel on either side have not come forward to advance their respective arguments, orders were reserved to decide the matter on merits with the available oral and documentary evidence and records available on either side with the permission to counsel on either side to file their written arguments, if any, within a week. Subsequently, the learned counsel for the II Party/Management alone has filed the written arguments.

6. The Point for my consideration is—

"Whether the action of the management in dismissing Sri E. K. Ravi from service is justified? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

Point:—

The Petitioner/Workman has raised this industrial dispute against the Respondent/Bank management challenging the action of the Respondent/Bank management in dismissing him from service. It is admitted that the Petitioner was appointed as a sub-staff on 7-3-84 on probation for the period of six months and he joined the services of the bank on 12-3-84 and he was confirmed in service w.e.f. 12-9-84.



It is the specific contention of the Respondent/Management in their Counter Statement that the Petitioner was a chronic absentee and he was habitually absenting from duty without leave for which he was issued several memos for his unauthorised prolonged frequent absenteeism and that during the period from 1-1-96 to 19-9-96 he had absented for 68 days without leave and again he absented for duty from 24-6-96 and for that a notice dated 25-9-96 was issued to the Petitioner calling upon him to report for duty within 30 days on receipt of the notice and also to offer his explanation for his absence and that the said notice dated 25-9-96 was served on the Petitioner on 30-9-96. It is further contended by the Respondent in their Counter Statement that though the notice dated 25-9-96 was served on the Petitioner on 30-9-96, he neither reported for duty nor sent any reply. So, on the expiry of the notice period on 30-10-96, the Petitioner was deemed to have voluntarily retired from the bank's service in terms of para 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement dated 30-4-89 and accordingly, by the notice dated 31-10-96 the Respondent informed the Petitioner that he was treated as voluntarily left the services of the bank and thus, the Petitioner ceased to be in the employment of the Respondent/Bank and that cessation of employment would not amount to termination of employment by the Respondent. For this, the Petitioner has filed a reply statement stating that prior to the issuing of notice dated 25-9-96, the Respondent have issued charge sheet dated 10-9-96 alleging that the Petitioner had been absenting from 24-6-96 and the same would amount to misconduct under clause 19.5(p) of Bipartite Settlement and that after issuing the charge sheet, the Respondent did not conduct any enquiry or proceed any further on it. It is further contended in the reply statement that since there was no ground to substantiate the charges leveled in the charge sheet dated 10-9-96, as the Petitioner had applied for leave for his absence and the same was not rejected by the Respondent and that only to circumvent the enquiry, the Respondent on an afterthought had issued show cause notice dated 25-9-96 purported to have been issued under 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement and it is without jurisdiction. Ex. W4 is the charge sheet dated 10-9-96 issued by the Respondent/Management to the Petitioner, wherein it is alleged that the Petitioner had already been charge sheeted vide charge sheet dated 19-4-96 for his unauthorised absence for the period exceeding 30 days from 4-3-96 and in respect of which enquiry proceedings were pending before the Enquiry Officer and that he had been again absenting for duty from 24-6-96 onwards without intimation and had not reported for duty till date and his absence for the period exceeding 30 days is a gross misconduct under clause 19.5(p) of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66 and that he was advised to submit written statement of defence within seven days from the date of receipt of that letter. Ex. W5 is the letter sent by the Respondent/Management to the Petitioner by registered post with acknowledgement. In that notice, the Petitioner was informed that he has been unauthorisedly absenting from duty from 24-6-96 onwards without applying for leave and his period of unauthorised absence exceeded 90 days and he has been called upon to report for duty within 30 days from the date of receipt of that notice and failure to comply with that direction will be deemed to have the Petitioner voluntarily retired from the bank's service on the expiry of the notice period in terms of para 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-89. Ex. W6 is the communication dated 31-10-96 sent by Respondent/Management to Petitioner informing him that as he had not reported for duty till date and the notice period of 30 days has expired on 30-10-96 he was deemed to have voluntarily retired from bank service in terms of para 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-89. Ex. W1 is the xerox copy of the show cause notice dated 17-7-96 issued by the II Party/Management Disciplinary Authority to the Petitioner on the subject of participation in illegal strike. It is the evidence of MW1 that the staff of the bank were on strike between 15-7-96 to 31-8-96 and Ex. W1 is the letter sent to all the staff irrespective of whether he is on strike or not. It is his further admission in evidence that Ex. W3 is the circular issued by the Respondent/Management to the striking employees of all the branches which has been circulated by the concerned Branch Managers to all of their staff members in their respective branches. So, from Ex. W1 and W3, it is seen that those documents have been issued by Respondent/Management to all the members of the staff of the Respondent/Bank during the period they have observed strike. By issuing one such notice under Ex. W1 dated 17-7-96 by the Respondent/Management to the Petitioner, it is contended on the side of the I Party/Workman that it proves

the contention of the Petitioner that his leave has been sanctioned. But, as WW1 the Petitioner has not deposed so. It is his evidence that he had taken medical leave from 2-6-96 and for that he sent two leave letters one on 17-7-96 and the another on 23-7-96 and he sent both the leave letters by registered post. But he has not mentioned so either in Claim Statement or in reply statement. He has also not filed copy of the leave letters alleged to have sent on 17-7-96 and 23-7-96. In the cross examination, he would say that he had sent only leave letters twice and he had mentioned in both the leave letters about his back pain as his ailment and that in the first leave letter he sent on 17-7-96, he asked for one week medical leave and he don't remember the number of days he asked for as medical leave in his 2nd leave letter. These things, he had not pleaded either in his Claim Statement or in his reply statement. It is his further evidence in cross examination that by a letter dated 22-6-92, he applied for leave and the xerox copy of the same is Ex. M8 and along with that letter he had enclosed medical certificate and the xerox copy of the same is Ex. M9. It is his further evidence in the cross examination, like that he applied for medical leave on several occasions and during that period, he was residing at Tirutani. It is his further admission in cross examination that he don't remember whether he sent medical leave application by registered post prior to July, 1996 and he don't remember to have sent any other leave applications by registered post and it is his further admission as WW1 that he had not gone for work from 24-6-96 and he first sent his leave letter only on 17-7-96 and he had not sent his leave application in the format of the bank and he has not sent any reply for Ex. W4 the charge memo dated 10-9-96 and Ex. W5 notice dated 25-9-96. In Ex. W4 charge memo itself it is stated that if he fails to submit written statement of defence within seven days from the date of receipt of that letter, the Respondent/Management shall be constrained to take such action as they may deem fit and necessary and under Ex. W5 notice, the Petitioner was called upon to report for duty within 30 days from the date of receipt of that notice and failure to report for duty within the said period he would be deemed to have voluntarily retired from the bank's service on the expiry of the notice period in terms of para 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-89. So from these admissions of the Petitioner as WW1, it is clear that he has not complied with the direction of the Respondent/Management under Ex. W4 and W5. So, the Respondent/Management had to pass an order under Ex. W6 that the Petitioner is deemed to have voluntarily retired from bank service in terms of para 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement. It cannot be disputed that the Petitioner, as the bank employee under the Respondent/Bank, who was working as subordinate staff category as a workman, is governed by the settlements between the bank employees and the bank management. It is clearly averred in the Counter Statement of the Respondent that the wages and other service conditions of the workmen of the Respondent/Bank are governed by Awards and Settlements governing the banking industry made under provisions of Industrial Disputes Act from time to time and one such settlement was made on 10-4-89 and the said settlement is binding on the Petitioner also. It is not the case of the Petitioner that the said settlement is not binding on him. On the other hand, it is contended in the Claim Statement that the termination of the services of the Petitioner relying upon such a clause in the Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-89 without issuing charge sheet and conducting an enquiry is illegal, arbitrary and in violation of principles of natural justice and that he is advised to state that such a clause in matters relating to employment is held to be illegal and arbitrary. For this contention, there is no acceptable evidence has been placed before this Tribunal by the Petitioner. On the other hand, the validity of clause under para 17(a) of Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-89 cannot be challenged by the Petitioner under this industrial dispute.

7. It is not disputed that the Petitioner was absented for duty from 24-6-96. But he would say that he sent leave application requesting grant of medical leave due to his ill health. Though an attempt has been made by Petitioner, while giving oral evidence, to prove that he was absented for duty only after applying for medical leave he has not succeeded in his attempt, since he has not proved his contention to that effect with acceptable legal evidence. It is his admission that under Ex. M3 notice 25-9-96 which is Ex. W5, he was called upon to report for duty within 30 days on receipt of notice. Admittedly, he has not sent any reply nor reported for duty within 30 days of that notice.

under Ex. W5. It is a fact that he had absented for duty from 24-6-96. Ex. W5 was served on him. He has also not produced the postal receipts for having sent those two leave letters by registered post to the Respondent/Management. He wants to rely upon Ex. W2 postal acknowledgement cards as his evidence for having sent his leave applications under registered post which were received by the Respondent/Management under those two postal acknowledgements. So, from this evidence, it cannot be said that he has proved that for his absence from duty he has already sent leave applications on medical grounds and the same had been received by Respondent/Management under Ex. W2 postal acknowledgements. It is his further admission in cross examination that he became all right from his illness in November, 1996 and he had not obtained any medical fitness certificate. Though he has stated in cross examination that he sent a reply to Ex. W5 letter dated 25-9-96, he has admitted that he has not stated anywhere that he had replied to that letter under Ex. W5. He has also filed xerox copy of the 2A petition filed by him earlier before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Chennai for conciliation of the dispute. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. W7. In that petition also it was not stated that he had sent two leave letters requesting medical leave for his absence for duty and has got postal acknowledgements for those two leave letters having received by the Respondent/Management. In that petition also, he has not stated for how long he applied for leave on medical grounds on two occasions. It is the definite evidence of MW1 for the charge sheet under Ex. W4, there was no response from the charged official and since they received no reply to the charge sheet under Ex. W4 and after the 90 days absence for work has crossed, they issued Ex. W5 letter to the Petitioner and for that also there was no reply and then they issued letter dated 31-10-96 under Ex. W6 and they have not received any leave application from the Petitioner between 24-6-96 and 31-10-96. It is his further assertive evidence in the Chief Examination itself that they have not received any letter in respect of Ex. W2 postal acknowledgements. Nothing has been elicited in the cross examination of MW1 to discredit his evidence in Chief. MW1 has categorically stated in the cross examination also that the absence of the Petitioner for duty exceeded 90 days, it amounts to cessation of employment under Bipartite Settlement and hence, the question of giving him compensation does not arise. Though it is the plea of the Petitioner that he applied for medical leave from 24-6-96 he has not stated clearly either in the Claim Statement or in his reply statement or even in his evidence as WW1 as to how many days he had applied for medical leave and what was the period for which he applied for medical leave. Further there is no plea in the Claim Statement or the reply statement of the Petitioner that he ever reported for duty at any time after he recovered from his illness. There is no reason available with the Petitioner as to why he has not replied for Ex. W5 notice which is also Ex. M3. No acceptable reason has been given by Petitioner what prevented him in giving reply to Ex. W5 notice. So, on the basis of the materials available in this case in the absence of production of copies of leave letters and the postal receipts for the allegedly sent the leave letters by registered post go to show that the contention of the Petitioner on this aspect cannot be accepted and if he was really sick from 24-6-96 why he should wait till 17-7-96 to post his leave application has not been explained. Further, it is his evidence that in the 2nd leave letter he has asked for leave for indefinite period, it is highly improbable. When he was cautious enough to send those leave letters by registered post, it is strange to note that as to why he has not kept copies for the same or the postal receipts for having sent them by registered post. It is not his plea or evidence that he sent medical certificate also along with those leave applications, he said to have sent on the ground of his ill health. He has also not stated that subsequent to his recovery from his ill health he obtained physical fitness certificate from the competent medical officer and he reported for duty with that certificate. There is no plea to that effect available either in his Claim Statement or in his Reply Statement. There is no reason for the bank to deny receipt of the leave letter and to take further action under Ex. W5 and W6. As rightly contended by the learned counsel for the Respondent/Management all these facts available in this case squarely attract the clause under 17(a) of the Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-89 which is admittedly binding on the Petitioner. Applying that clause under 17(a) of the Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-89 for the

unauthorised absence for duty of the Petitioner for more than 90 days continuously, the Respondent/Management has issued an order under Ex. W6 treating his absence as voluntary cessation of service. That being the case, it does not amount to termination of employment of the Petitioner by the Respondent/Management. So, as there was no termination the dispute under section 2A is not maintainable. From the materials available in this case, it can be clearly concluded that cessation of employment was brought about by the Petitioner himself. The learned counsel for the Respondent/Management had advanced an argument that the decisions of Supreme Court reported as 2001 I LLJ pg. 174 and 2000(1) LLJ pg. 1630 are squarely applicable to the facts of this case. In the case reported as 2001 I LLJ 174 between PUNJAB AND SIND BANK AND OTHERS Vs. SAKATTAR SINGH, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that, "for the unauthorised absence from duty by a bank employee and his default in not offering explanation for unauthorised absence from duty nor placed any material to prove that he reported for duty within 30 days of the notice as required in terms of Bipartite Settlement, the action taken by the bank management as per the agreement between the parties cannot said to be an illegal action of the bank management." In a case reported as 2000 (1) LLJ 1630 between SYNDICATE BANK AND GENERAL SECRETARY SYNDICATE BANK STAFF ASSOCIATION AND ANOTHER, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed that "the action of the bank management following the clause in the Bipartite Settlement, for the absent of bank employee for a period of 90 or more consecutive days and issuing a notice on him calling upon him to report for duty within 30 days of the notice and on his failure to report for duty, the bank coming to the conclusion that the workman had no intention to join duty and passed an order that he had voluntarily retired from the services of the bank cannot be held to be incorrect or against the principles of natural justice." This observation of the Supreme Court in that case is squarely applicable to the facts of this case also. Under such circumstances, on the basis of the materials available in this case it can be easily concluded that the action of the Respondent/Management in passing an order that the concerned workman's continued absence to duty amounts to voluntary cessation of work as per the clause of the Bipartite Settlement is correct and justified. Hence, the concerned workman is not entitled for any relief. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

8. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the concerned workman Sri E. K. Ravi is not entitled for any relief. No Cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 11th December, 2002.)

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/Workman : WW1 Sri E. K. Ravi.

For the II Party/Management : MW1 Sri S. Kesavaraman.

Documents Exhibited :—

For the I Party/Workman :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	17-7-96	Xerox copy of the show cause notice issued by Respondent/Management to Petitioner.
W2	17-7-96 and 23-7-96	Postal acknowledgement cards for having sent letters to Chief Personnel Manager.
W3	10-8-96	Xerox copy of the circular issued by Respondent to all striking employees.
W4	10-9-96	Xerox copy of the charge sheet issued to Petitioner.
W5	25-9-96	Xerox copy of the notice issued by Respondent to Petitioner for his unauthorised absence.

W6 31-10-96—Xerox copy of the order of termination issued to Petitioner.

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	07-03-84	Xerox copy of the order of appointment issued to the Petitioner.
M2	23-08-84	Xerox copy of the order of confirmation issued to Petitioner.
M3	25-9-96	Xerox copy of the notice issued by Respondent to Petitioner.
M4	30-09-96	Xerox copy of the postal acknowledgement card for having sent letter/notice by the Respondent bank to Petitioner.
M5	31-10-96	Xerox copy of the order of termination issued to Petitioner.
M6	07-11-96	Xerox copy of the postal acknowledgement card for having sent letter/notice by the Respondent to Petitioner.
M7	24-11-87	Xerox copy of the circular issued by Head Office of Respondent bank regarding staff leave rules.
M8	22-06-92	Xerox copy of the letter sent by Petitioner to Personnel Manager requesting for medical leave enclosing medical certificate.
M9	21-06-92	Xerox copy of the medical certificate produced by the Petitioner for the period 2-5-92 to 20-6-92.
M10	July, 96	Xerox copy of the attendance register of all the departments of Head Office of Respondent bank.
M11	Nil	Xerox copy of specimen signature book let of officers of Respondent Bank.

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2002

का.आ. 158.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी. : 105/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स.एल. 40012/115/96-आई.आर. (विधि)]  
बी.एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2002

S.O. 158.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT : 105/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Nagpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Post and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-12-2002.

[No. L-40012/115/96-IR(DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

3889 GI/2002--23.

## ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

PRESENT :

Shri B. G. Saxena, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT : 105/2002

Post Office.

AND

Shri Sadanand G. Gundge.

## AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-40012/115/96-IR(DU) dated 12-3-98 on following schedule.

## SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices, Nagpur Mufusal Division, Nagpur-12, the Asstt. Supdt. of Post Offices, North Sub. Divn. Bhandara and the Post Master, Bhandara Town, Bhandara in terminating the services of Shri Sadanand Gundge, an EDMC-cum-ED Packer w.e.f. 10-11-95 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

This reference was sent to C.G.I.T., Jabalpur on 12-3-98. The file was received in Court at C.G.I.T., Nagpur by transfer in September, 2002. The notices were issued to both the parties and the case was fixed for 4-10-2002 for filing Statement of Claim by the workman. On this date the workman did not turn up. The counsel for the management represented that the workman Sadanand Gundge has died. The case was adjourned to 3-12-2002.

The case was called out today. The representative of the management of Senior Superintendent of Post Office, Nagpur submitted application today i.e. 3-12-2002 that Sadanand G. Gundge has died on 21-9-96. He also submitted photocopy of the Death Certificate of Nagar Parishad, Bhandara.

In this case neither the workman's representative or the union representative submitted any Statement of Claim in the Court of CGIT, Jabalpur in March, 1998 nor any legal heir or the union representative of the workman Sadanand Gundge turned up to contest the case of the workman in this Court, hence the proceedings are dropped.

## ORDER

The workman Sadanand G. Gundge has died on 21-9-96. Nobody appeared in this Court for the deceased to contest the case, hence the proceedings are dropped.

The reference is decided accordingly.  
Date : 3-12-2002.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2002

## AWARD

का.आ. 159.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार तुंगभद्रा बोर्ड के प्रबन्धन के संघर्ष निर्यातकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुसन्ध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बैंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 54/89) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.पन. 42012/7/89-डी.-II(बी.)/आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]  
बी.एम. डेविड, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2002

S.O. 159.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 54/89) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Labour Court Bangalore now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Tungabhadra Board and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-12-2002.

[No. L-42012 7 89-D-II(B) IR(DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR  
COURT "SHRAM SADAN", III MAIN, III CROSS,  
II PHASE, TUMKUR ROAD, YESHWANT PUR,  
BANGALORE

Dated : 28th November, 2002

PRESENT :

Hon'ble Shri V. N. Kulkarni, B.Com.LLB.,  
Presiding Officer, CGIT-Cum-Labour  
Court, Bangalore.

C. R. No. 54/89

## I PARTY :

S/Shri Mookanna and 21 Others  
The General Secretary  
Tungabhadra Board Factory  
Workers and Civil Employees  
Union, T.B. Dam-583 225  
Bellary District.

## II PARTY:

1. The Secretary,  
Tungabhadra Board,  
T.B. Dam-583 225  
Bellary District.

2. The Executive Engineer,  
Low Level Canal Division,  
Cantonment,  
Bellary-583104

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-42012/7/89-D-II (B) IR (DU) dated 2nd August, 1989 for adjudication on the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Tungabhadra Board, T.B. Dam, Bellary District in retrenching S/Shri Mookanna, G. Ravi K. Venkappa Setty, K. Vonnappa, V. G. Yerrappa, D. Nagabhushanam, T. Mallikarjuna, Smt. Laxmi, S/Shri Eranna, Suryababu, Fakirappa, M. Rajesekar, Veerashan Ismail, Nallanna, Ramalinga, G. Gangappa and Narasimhulu is justified? If not to what relief are the workmen entitled to?"

2. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour referred this dispute by Order No. L-42012/7/89-D-II (B) IR (DU) dated 2nd August, 1989.

3. Parties appeared and filed Claim Statement and Counter respectively.

4. This Tribunal by its order dated 29th June, 2001 has disposed off this dispute and the reference is rejected. Thereafter the workmen filed Writ Petition No. 37972-988/2001 (L-TER) and the matter is remanded by allowing the above Writ Petition

5. After the remand counsels appeared once and thereafter counsels did not appear.

6. The workman after remand has filed affidavit. The affidavits of G. Ravi, T. Mallikarjuna, D. Nagabhushana, P. Gadinngappa, Madanna, Y. Suribabu, Mahananda, Mookanna, Chandrashekara, D. B. Narasimhulu, H. Veeresh, Ismail, Gangappa, Ramalingappa, and K. Venkappa Shetty are filed.

7. I have considered these affidavit carefully. This is a typed affidavit and columns are filled. It is stated in the affidavit that the workmen have worked for more than 240 days.

8. Firstly the workmen remained absent. Secondly these affidavits are not sufficient to establish that the workmen have worked for more than 240 days. The workmen have miserably failed to prove their case even after remand and they did not attend the court and tendered themselves for cross-examination.

9. In view of these facts I pass the following Order :

## ORDER

The reference is rejected.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 28th November, 2002).

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2002

का. आ. 160.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार फॉरेस्ट रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट एण्ड कोलियेस

के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या: 77/2002) को प्रकाशित करता है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/61/89 आई. आर. (विविध)]  
बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2002

S.O. 160.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 77/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Forest Research Institute and Colleges and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-12-2002.

[No. L-42012/61/89-IR(DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

#### PRESENT :

Rudresh Kumar, Presiding Officer.

I.D. No. 77/2002 (DELHI No. 33/90)

Ref. No. 42012/61/89/IR(DU) dated 29-3-90

#### BETWEEN

Pradeep Kumar S/o Sri Balak Ram, C-26,  
P&T Colony, Chukhuwala, Dehradun-  
248 001.

#### AND

The President, Forest Research Institute and  
Colleges, P.O. New Forest, Dehradun-  
248 001.

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-42012/61/89/IR(DU) dated 29-3-90, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between Pradeep Kumar S/o Balak Ram, C-26, P&T Colony, Chukhuwala, Dehradun and the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, P.O. New Forest, Dehradun, for adjudication to the CGIT-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi. Later, vide Order No. Z-20025-54/2001-CLS-II dated 19-4-2002, this case was transferred to this tribunal for adjudication.

The reference under adjudication is as under :

“नया फॉरेस्ट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट व कॉलेज, देहरादून के प्रबंधन द्वारा श्री प्रदीप कुमार पुत्र श्री बालक राम को दिनांक 5-5-86 से सेवा से निष्कासित करना उचित है? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का अधिकारी है?”

2. Admittedly, the workman, Pradeep Kumar, was appointed by the management of Forest Research Institute and Colleges (FRI) and worked in its different branches w.e.f. 22-8-78 to 5-5-86. Para 2 of the claim statement provides details of his working period, as below :

(a) Systematic Botany Branch,	22-8-78 to 27-3-79
”	1-6-79 to 31-10-79
”	27-6-80 to 16-10-80
(b) Indo-Danish Project	13-4-81 to 9-7-81
(c) Library	19-4-82 to 30-6-82
”	7-7-82 to 4-9-82
”	1-1-83 to 2-7-84
(d) Indo-Danish Project	12-2-85 to 14-4-85
(e) Forest Genetic Branch	4-10-85 to 4-12-85
(f) Forest Pathology Branch	11-2-86 to 5-5-86

3. He was working since 22-8-78 and fulfilled all criterias to be included in the list of casual daily labourers (CDLs) drawn in the FRI circulated vide circular No. 3-1-86-Estt. III dated 27-10-87, and subsequently finalised on 30-10-87. He was even senior most person to those shown at Sl. No. 1 and 2, engaged subsequently on 9-3-79, but was denied inclusion in the said list. Later, this list was used for absorption and regularisation. It is also alleged that the management of FRI did not follow statutory provisions contained in section 25-G and 25-H of the I.D. Act, and also, Rules 77 and 78 of Industrial Dispute (Central) Rules, 1957. His claim was ignored and new hands were appointed, time and again, from outside. Despite offering of his services, he was denied continuity in service. He had completed more than 240 days in two years and was otherwise qualified, but the management adopting unfair labour practice, terminated his services on 27-3-79, 31-3-79, 16-10-81, 30-6-82, 4-9-82, 2-7-84, 14-4-85, 4-12-85 and finally on 5-5-86 to show artificial breaks with a view to deny his claim. The nature of work on which he was working was percnial. The workman claims his absorption and regularisation as per direction of the Supreme Court in W.P. 1357 of 1987 and 886 of 1988.

4. The management on the other hand, has not disputed engagements of the workman as stated in the statement of claim, however, it has raised a preliminary objection that the FRI and Colleges, Dehradun, is a research institute and is not an industrial establishment and so, the provision of the I.D. Act, are not applicable. It further has stated that in respect of such workmen who continued on long-term and continuous basis and were on employment as on 31-12-86, were absorbed as per the decision of the Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had given clear direction that only such continuing workman or their seniors who continued to be in engage-



ment with the FRI as CDLs, their services should be regularised. The workman had no continuous engagement with the FRI, was not covered by the Supreme Court judgment and so, his claim for regularisation was not in order and ignored. Furthermore, the management states that averment of the workman that certain persons were appointed later after him and continued in service is not correct. The fact of the matter is that various workers were employed in various types of works in various trades by the branch officers who were given discretion to engage and disengage daily wage labourers depending upon their requirements. The workers obviously could not be kept engaged when there was no requirements for them. In that back drop, the principle of 'last come first go' has no relevance. The management denies unfair labour practice by giving periodical breaks etc.

5. Before adverting to discuss facts and circumstances to judge merit of claim, it seems expedient to have glance over the policy followed in the Institute by way of Office Memorandum and O.M. No. 49014/477-Estt.(C) dated 21-3-79 circulated vide this office endorsement No. 2/2/79 and O.M. No. 49014/383-Estt.(C) dated 5th January, 1984, circulated by FRI by No. 2/2/79-Estt.-III dt. 30-4-84.

6. The Office Memorandum dated 21-3-79 referred to AROM. No. 14011/276-Estt.(D) dt. 24-6-76 which permitted appointment of casual employees to the post of peons borne on the regular establishment subject to condition of his being engaged through Employment Exchange, and having minimum of two years continuous service as casual labour in the office establishment. This Office Memorandum permitted those who worked for 240 days during each of the two years (including broken period of service) eligible for regularisation. This was further clarified that broken periods of service rendered as casual employee shall be taken into account for purposes of regularisation in regular establishment provided that one stretch of service is for more than six months. This benefit was extended to workers engaged even after 20-3-79 by Office Memorandum dated 5-1-1984.

7. On scrutiny of working periods as given in the para 9 of written statement, the workman had served for 279 days from 22-8-78 to 21-8-79 and 370 days from 1-1-83 to 5-1-84 to cover his case for regularisation. If broken period is taken into consideration, the case of the workman will be strengthened further. Further, vide Order No. 3-1-86-Estt. III dt. 27-10-87, a list of casual daily labourers (CDLs) was drawn in respect of those who have been engaged till 31-12-86. The workman had been regularly engaged and so, his name should have been included before the workman shown at Sl. No. 1. The plea of the management that those at roll on 31-12-86 were to be enlisted, is factually incorrect. The caption of the letter is not in consonance with the content of the letter. The letter mentions "who have been engaged till 31-12-86" which does not mean those working on 31-12-86. The workman was disengaged on 5-5-86 and was not working on 31-12-86, but was working on the date of circular which required to prepare list of Casual Daily Labourers i.e. in the year 1984. There is no evidence to warrant inference of his leaving job on his own. The management did not inform the central office of his leaving the job

on his own as was required by circular letter No. 3-3-85-Estt. III(11) dated 12-9-85. MW-1 P.M. Manghani, Registrar of the FRI admitted that there are no notings that he left the job on his own. It appears that the management had a device to give break in service to ensure that no worker could claim absorption. All those who were qualified to be regularised for having worked for more than 240 days as mentioned in the circular, till 31-12-1986 should have been included. The workman qualified as he had worked for about 8 years which included continuous service for more than 240 days in the year 1978-79 and 1983-84. In case broken period is taken into consideration he served for longer period.

8. Thus, exclusion of the name of the workman in the list of CDLs was not justified. According to Office Memorandums and circulars quoted above, he was entitled to be absorbed and regularised. He was much senior to those who entered into service after 20-3-79.

9. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition 1251/1987 and 886/88 directed FRI and other respondents to absorb the petitioners and all those seniors or similarly situated. The workman was senior as well similarly situated. The order of the Supreme Court has no reference that only those at roll on 31-12-86 should be absorbed and regularised. The workman should have been absorbed and regularised, but the management interpreted the order to suit its own convenience, to deprive, the workman of his legitimate claim. Appointment of new hands in preference to the workman was also unfair labour practice. The plea of the management that different branches were free to appoint casual workers as per need cannot change the status of the workman. The appointment and condition of services of the CDLs were regulated by Central office orders and not by branches by their own norms. FRI has to be taken as single unit.

10. No materials placed to show that FRI is engaged only in research work. It is involved in various activities in nature of commercial activities with motive of profit or not. Research products and expertise etc. are charged, hence FRI is an industry and the provision of I.D. Act, 1947 are applicable.

11. Thus, in the totality of the facts and circumstances, the action of the management in terminating the services of the workman was not justified. The workman is entitled to reinstatement. He must have worked for his subsistence hence is entitled to 50 per cent back wages. He is also entitled to regularisation from the date his junior at Serial No. 1 of list of Casual Daily Labourers was regularised.

12. Award as above.

LUCKNOW.

Dated : 9-12-2002.

RUDRESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2002

का. आ. 161.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार फॉरेस्ट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट एण्ड कॉलेजों के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित आदेशों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 81/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/62/89-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बि. एम. डेविड, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2002

S.O. 161.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 81/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Forest Research Institute and Colleges and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-12-2002.

[No. L-42012/62/89-IR(DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
LUCKNOW

## PRESENT :

Rudresh Kumar, Presiding Officer.

I.D. No. 81/2002 (Delhi No. 32/90)

Ref. No. L-42012/62/89/IR(DU) dated 29-3-90

## BETWEEN :

Jagmohan S/o Sri Balak Ram G-26, P&T  
Colony, Chukkhuwala, Dehradun-248001.

## AND

The President, Forest Research Institute and  
Colleges P.O. New Forest-Dehradun-  
248001.

## AWARD

By Order No. L-42012/62/89/IR(DU) dated 29-3-90, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and section 2(A) of section 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between Jagmohan S/o Balak Ram G-26, P&T Colony, Chukkhuwala, Dehradun and the President, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, New Forest, Dehradun, for adjudication to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi. Later, vide Order No. Z-20025/54/2001-CLS-II dated 19-4-2002, this

case was transferred to this tribunal for adjudication.

The reference under adjudication is as under.

“यदि फॉरेस्ट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट व कॉलेज के प्रबंधन द्वारा श्री जगमोहन सिंह पुत्र श्री बालक राम को दिनांक 25-09-87 से सेवा से निष्कासित करना उचित है? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का अधिकारी है?”

2. It is averred in the statement of claim that Jagmohan Singh, the workman, was appointed substantively on the post of Group 'D' employee in the Forest Research Institute & Colleges, in short FRI, Genetics branch, w.e.f. 11-7-84. He was designated as casual daily labour (CDL) and worked as follows :

11-7-84 to 9-8-84;  
13-8-84 to 11-9-84;  
4-10-85 to 4-12-85;  
25-12-85 to 24-1-86;  
25-1-86 to 13-3-86; and  
2-6-86 to 11-2-87;  
in Genetics branch and from 26-8-87 to 5-9-87 in Economics branch.

3. His name was sponsored by the Employment Exchange. The management was used to provide artificial breaks with a view to defeat claim of the workers, though the workman and similarly situated other workmen worked uninterruptedly. The action of the management was in clear violation of the statutory provisions contained under sections 25-G and 25-H of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and Central Rules framed there under.

4. Later, the management of FRI prepared a seniority-wise list of CDLs and circulated by letter No. 3-1-86-Esti. III dated 27-10-87, which subsequently was finalised on 30-10-87. The workman's name was at Sl. No. 236 of the said list. There were many juniors in this list, out of which 137 juniors CDLs are still in the employment under the management and 70 CDLs belong to the same category whilst 65 were better qualified academically. He was made victim of gross discrimination on his, being a Scheduled Caste. His services were terminated giving short term appointment though work always existed. His juniors were retained. The management, during the said period appointed sufficient hands from outside and did not make any offer to the workman. In fact, the workman remained in continuous employment of the FRI but cessation of work was shown deliberately in mala fide manner, so as to deny benefit of Section 25-B read with Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947. Even during the period of his broken employment, he had completed 240 days in block of 12 calendar months i.e. 263 days in between 4-10-85 to 3-10-86 and 285 days from 12-2-86 to 11-2-87. He was in the Genetic branch till 11-2-87 when his services were terminated. Again, he worked for about 285 days from 25-1-86 to 24-2-87. The nature of work taken from him was of perennial nature. He was given artificial breaks to defeat his cause.

5. The workman also complained of less payment, in comparison to regular workers but this issue is beyond the scope of reference which seeks adjudication only on the legality of termination. The workman further claims regularisation of his services w.e.f. date his counter parts, the next junior to him, was regularised with all consequential benefits in view of the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court decisions in Writ Petition Nos. 1351 of 1987 and 886 of 1988.

6. Thus, the central issue, is, to determine status of the workman, prior to dispensation of his services from the FRI. The direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in Civil Writ Petition No. 1351 of 1987, *Rajesh Kumar Soni Vs. Ministry of Environment and Forest and Wild Life and others* and in Writ Petition No. 886 of 1988 under article 32 of the Constitution in between *Hemant Kumar Gupta and 19 others Vs. Ministry of Environment & Forest and Wild Life and others*, including the Director, FRI, Dehradun as respondent No. 2, has also to be considered.

7. The management of FRI, in its written statement has denied claim of the workman. A preliminary objection is also raised that the Genetics branch of the FRI, Dehradun, is not an 'industry' and as such, the claim cannot be adjudicated taking aid of the I.D. Act, 1947. The plea of the workman, of his having worked for 240 days and his continuance in employment as CDL in 1984, 1985 and 1987 as also denied. It is contended that the workman was not retrenched but he left the job on his own on 11-2-87 and so, is not entitled to benefit of section 25-F of the I.D. Act. Also, the provisions of section 25-H and 25-G are not applicable in his case.

8. The management, however, has admitted case of the workman to the extent that he had been engaged as casual daily labour in its Genetics branch from 11-7-84 till 11-2-87 with breaks, and that his name was sponsored by the Employment Exchange from time to time. The workman was used to be engaged for specific work i.e. cleaning of fields and taking of seeds for planting and did not work continuously. He left the job as CDL on 11-2-87 on his own. Later, he joined as CDL in Forest Economics branch w.e.f. 26-8-87 and continued till 25-9-87. In para 2 of the written statement, the management has given details of his employment as casual daily labour, which are almost the same shown in statement of claim. It is not denied that the name of the workman figured at Serial No. 236 of the seniority-wise list of CDLs, and further; that juniors are still working. It is significant to note that no justification was given to deny absorption of the workman, in compliance to the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. No materials have been placed to show that the decisions/directions rendered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court was not applicable in the case of the workman.

9. The management has admitted drawing of a list of all CDLs engaged till 31-12-86, but has clarified that inclusion of name did not confer any right of regularisation in group 'D' post. He was engaged in Forest Economics branch for one month i.e. 26-8-87 to 25-9-87 and during this period the list was finalized. His name figured therein but this list is not relevant for his regularisation. In para 7

of the writ statement it has been submitted that the workman was not a petitioner in the Writ Petitions filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, and so, the decisions did not guide his fate. His case is also not covered under section 25-G or other provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947.

10. Both parties relied on documentary as well oral evidence. Jagnohan Singh examined himself as solitary oral evidence and the management also filed affidavit of P.M. Manghani, Registrar, FRI as MW-1.

11. The preliminary issued raised by the management, is, that Genetics branch is not an 'industry' for treating FRI an 'industry'. A particular branch cannot be taken as guide. The activities of the institute as a whole have to be considered. The Institute carries systematic activities with organized co-operation between employees and employer. There may not be motive of profit making, but evidence is lacking that it carries purely research works. Nothing shown that the research products, including intellectual properties are not sold to governmental or some others. The FRI is an 'industry' on the test laid down by the Apex Court in the several pronouncements.

12. The management has admitted list of the CDLs, and inclusion of workman's name therein at Sl. No. 236. A copy of the list is filed by the workman which is not disputed by the management. This list contained 373 names, and is dated 30-10-87. It is not denied that the workman was a daily wage and his wages were fixed by the President of the FRI and Colleges. By letter No. 3/3/85-Est. III(11) the Government of India, in FRI and Colleges, New Forest, Dehradun by its order dated 12-9-85 rationalised absorption and regularisation of casual daily labourers of the Institute and issued instructions. In the said letter, it is mentioned that the central office will be responsible only to maintain a seniority list of CDLs for the purposes of their regularisation as and when vacancy in group 'D' post available. The branch officer will keep the central office (SD.III section) informed of all the position of new entrance as well as information relation to CDLs whose services terminated or left the job at their own. The management has pleaded that the workman left the job on his own. However, in compliance of the aforesaid instructions, the Branch Officer did never inform the central office which rebuts plea of the management that the workman left the job on his own. MW-1 admitted that the workman, left the job on his own, is not recorded in the documents. The case of the management plea stands falsified also, as the workman was engaged later in the Economic branch. Had he left the job on his own, there was no occasion for him to join in other branch. It appears that the management had evolved a device to defeat possible claim of the workman and all such workmen who were being given breaks, despite availability of works. No evidence is given denying engagement of fresh labourers during the said period, as claimed by the workman which proves availability of works.

13. MW-1 admitted that official appointment letters were not issued to the workman at the time of joining as CDL nor termination letters was issued to



him. Annexures 5 to 15 are not appointment letters but requisition letters from the Employment Exchange. These papers were never shown to the workman at any point of time. Perhaps, these letters were drawn for office records. In view of the statement of the Registrar before this tribunal, non-issuing of appointment letters, the appointments of the workman were not for specified terms. As stated earlier the names of the workman were used to be sponsored by the Employment Exchange. His registration no. also finds reference in the list of CDLs.

14. The copies of orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in two Writ Petitions, viz. Civil W.P. 1351/87 and 886/88 are on record. The extract of direction in W.P. 1351/87 reads :

"It is not disputed that the petitioner have been working the establishment for more than 4-5 years. This gives us the impression that there is regular need for this employment. Though this is the position, petitioners are being continuing as daily rates employees. We do not think this should be permitted particularly when the wages of daily rates employees is about 1/2 of regular employees. We direct the opposite party respondent to absorb the petitioners on regular basis. If there be any other similarly situated employees senior to them they should be given the same benefit. This should be done within 3 months hence."

15. The relevant direction contained in W.P. 886/88 Hemant Kumar Gupta and 19 others Vs. Ministry of Environment and Forest and Wild Life, is as follow :

"In this case the Hon'ble Supreme Court reaffirmed above direction and directed that it is stated that the number of vacancies is sufficient to absorb not only the petitioners but also their seniors who have been the beneficiaries of various orders of this court as well as the Tribunal. We direct the department to consider the filing up of those vacancies immediately. The petitioners who are absorbed as group 'D' posts should be considered as against group 'C' post in strict order of seniority as quickly as possible."

16. From the above directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, it is evident that the beneficiaries of these orders were not only the petitioners, but all those similarly situated and particularly, those who were senior to them. The name of the workman was at Sl. No. 236. If we go by the list, some of the petitioners were juniors to the workman i.e. H. K. Gupta at Sl. No. 262, Km. Mukta Chakaraborty at Sl. No. 245, Lal Bahadur at 246 Km. Afsan Jaidi 247, Narender Singh Bisht 248, Kum. Geeta Punniyal 277, Naresh Kumar 278, Km. Roohi Devi Barthwal 280, B. M. Unyial 290 and Anil Sachdeva 287. These petitioners were juniors but were absorbed and their services regularised as per direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The workman was shown senior to these petitioners, so, as per direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, his services should also have been regularised and he should have been absorbed from

the date his next junior was absorbed. The workman's has stated that as many as 137 juniors were absorbed and regularised as per direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court but he was discriminated being a schedule caste. The plea of the management is that the workman was not a petitioner and so, his case was not considered. This statement is not, in conformity with the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which speaks specifically about absorption of the seniors, irrespective of the facts they were not petitioners. The statement of claim clearly speaks that 68 persons junior to him and similarly situated were absorbed. These averments remained undenied.

17. Thus, from above discussions, it is clear that the workman was wronged deliberately by action of the management which ignored directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in his case. He had worked for sufficiently long period. He was not retrenched as per law nor punished for any misconduct. The contention of the management that he left the job on his own is factually incorrect as discussed above. He is entitled to same treatment, his juniors were accorded. Also his tenure is sufficient to cover his case under section 25-B read with section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947.

18. Accordingly, the award is :

- (i) that the action of the management in terminating services of the workman is void-ab-initio and the workman is entitled to reinstatement;
- (ii) that as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. 1351 of 1987 and 886 of 1988 he is entitled to be regularised from the date his next junior in the list of CDLs was absorbed, with all service benefits; and
- (iii) that he is also entitled to 50 per cent of back wages from the date of his termination till notification of the award.

19. Award as above.

LUCKNOW

Dated : 10-12-2002.

RUDRESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 2002

का. आ. 162:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सोजीआरडो 101/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-42012/95/95आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2002

S.O. 162.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT : 101/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Nagpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom. Deptt. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-12-2002.

[No. L-40012/95/95-IR(DU)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

#### PRESENT :

Shri B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT : 101/2002

The D.F.O. Telecom.

AND

Smt. Mandabai N. Kakde.

#### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L140012/95/95-IR(DU), dated 30-5-96 on following schedule.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Sub-Divisional Officer Telecom., Nagpur in terminating the services of Smt. Mandabai a part time Sweeper-cum-Waterman is legal, just and fair? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

In this case the reference was pending before C.G.I.T., Jabalpur. Notices were issued to both the parties on 10-9-2002.

On 1-10-2002 the workman appeared with his counsel but the management representative did not turn up to file Written Statement. The workman Mandabai N. Kakde had submitted Statement of claim at C.G.I.T., Jabalpur on 22-9-97. She mentioned in the claim that she was working from 1988 to March, 1992 and was being paid Rs. 22 per month. She was terminated in March, 1992. She claimed reinstatement. The workman did not submit any document in support of her claim.

The management also did not file any Written Statement though the case was adjourned to 20-11-2002 and 27-11-2002.

On 20-11-2002 both the parties absented. On 27-11-2002 also neither the workman turned up nor any representative of the management turned up to contest the case.

The workman Mandabai N. Kakde has not submitted any document to show that she was appointed as sweeper in Telecom Department in the year 1988. No document has been filed to show that she worked upto March, 1992 or she received any regular salary from Telecom Department. In view of the above fact there is no evidence on record to support the claim of the workman. The reference is disposed of for want of prosecution as both the parties are avoiding appearance and have been absented themselves.

#### ORDER

The reference is disposed of for want of prosecution.

Date : 27-11-2002.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer